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Senate

The Senate met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal Spirit, who has given us the rich heritage of this good land, we praise Your Name. During this season of peace on Earth, thank You for continuing to supply our needs.

Lord, help us to listen to the quiet direction of Your spirit. Consecrate our speech to Your service, that we may honor You with our tongues.

As Your Senators today seek to do what is right, make Your way clear to them. Strengthen them to face the pressures that come with protecting freedom.

We pray in Your loving Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will pro-

ceed to executive session and resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Jeffery Paul Hopkins, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am worried that we are heading toward another unnecessary, manufactured crisis because our current government funding is set to expire in 8 days. So I want to take a moment and talk about how we got here, and the path forward.

In fiscal year 2022, Leader MCCONNELL required parity between defense and nondefense funding. This was a requirement that we met—Democrats and Republicans—and it provided the commonsense framework that allowed us to finish our work.

Now, the Republicans have abandoned this framework, demanding steep cuts to programs that the American people rely on. The cuts will be more painful as inflation continues to squeeze pocketbooks. Heating, cooling, food, and housing—these costs are becoming more expensive.

They have justified this change of tactics by claiming that Democrats spent \$700 billion in reconciliation bills and that this should negate the need to provide parity to nondefense programs. Well, of course, there is an obvious flaw in that kind of reasoning. The spending

that they are talking about was to meet an unprecedented crisis that killed more than 1 million Americans and threatened to collapse the global economy.

Did people expect us not to defend Americans at that time?

The bills were meant to get us out of the pandemic, get the Nation healthy, and get our economy back on track, and I believe they are accomplishing that goal.

Would anybody say they wish we had not spent that money?

They weren't meant to fund the basic functions of the American Government in fiscal year 2023; they were meant to take care of the dangers of the pandemic that killed 1 million Americans and threatened the collapse of the global economy.

Now, we Democrats do agree with our Republican colleagues that inflation threatens the national security. We all agree on that. But nondefense programs face an equal threat and demand an equal response because of inflation, and if we have inaction on the Republican side, that threatens bipartisan priorities and programs—priorities and programs that both Republicans and Democrats support.

Without an omnibus, the bipartisan CHIPS law—remember the CHIPS law? That passed this summer. It will help our country compete with China. Well, it won't be funded, and that competition languishes. And our promise to our veterans will be broken as the bipartisan PACT Act would go underfunded. VA medical care would fall at least \$7.5 billion short.

Without an omnibus, those who are opposing the omnibus or those who, by inaction, won't support getting an omnibus before us will defund the police by slashing assistance to local law enforcement and keep 1,500 police officers off the streets and out of our communities. In the face of a surge in domestic violence, it will be the inaction of those who are not helping us get an

• This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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omnibus bill through that will leave the bipartisan reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act without the new funding it needs.

Remember when I and others rewrote the Violence Against Women Act? We added the LGBTQ community, we added the Native American community, and we added money to go after those who are predators of children.

Now, Republicans may want to blame Democrats for stifling the economy, but it is their position that will short-change funding at our ports of entry and strangle the flow of commerce and the economy's ability to grow. You can have rhetoric, but then reality catches up. And you need the money to fund our ports of entry, or we all know the effect it will have on the economy.

And if they do not join in this, it will be Republicans who turn their backs on small businesses by not providing the SBA with the resources it needs to help small businesses thrive.

And sending men and women to the Moon, that funding is going to be delayed.

For months, the Democrats have asked our Republican colleagues to join us at the negotiating table, and for months we were met with dead silence. At this very moment, my door and the doors of my staff are open. They can join us in this work at any time.

Time is running out. We have to move forward. I have stayed here the past several weekends to be available for any kind of negotiations people want. So, to move this forward, I would hope we would have had a bipartisan bill on the floor by now.

On Monday, Chair DeLAURO of the House and I will introduce an omnibus bill that we believe is fair and bipartisan. It will fully fund defense at the NDAA level, and it will provide the needed increase to nondefense programs to both stave off inflation but especially to help the American people.

And to show our good faith, we eliminated the so-called poison pill riders that Republicans have objected to, and we firmly believe this bill can and should earn the votes of at least 10 Republican Senators. So I think it is a reasonable path forward.

The money runs out on December 16. I think it would help if my Republican friends accept yes for an answer. There is plenty in here for both Republicans and Democrats to declare a victory.

But most importantly, the American people can declare victory. Each side will get a large part of what they want, but the most important part, the American people will get what they need. We should call this an American bill. It is not a Republican or a Democratic bill; it is a bill for America because if we don't do it, we are going to have a continuing resolution at last year's level, with no adjustments for inflation, with real-life consequences that would entail.

I would hope no Republican wants that because if they do, we end up with a continuing resolution that lowers

funds of everything from defense to nondefense programs. It damages our economy; it damages our defense; and they will have only themselves to blame.

I would hope it won't be a case of who passes blame of a disaster but rather a case where we come together and say to America: You can declare victory.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The majority leader is recognized.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, now, earlier this morning, the Senate Democratic caucus held elections to determine party leadership for the 118th Congress. With gratitude and humility, I am happy to say I have been unanimously elected, once again, as the Democratic leader.

I want to thank every Member of my caucus for entrusting me with this awesome responsibility. My admiration and affection for every Member of my caucus is really limitless. They are my friends, my compadres, my companions. We work together. We are an amazing unit. With only 50 votes ranging, of course, from JOE MANCHIN to BERNIE SANDERS, we have compiled one of the greatest legislative sessions in this century and even the last one in what we have done. And next year we will continue to try to do great things for our country in the next 2 years.

I also wish to congratulate and thank my colleagues who form our caucus's leadership, especially Senator SCHATZ for becoming its newest member. I also want to thank Senator MURRAY for her incredible work as assistant Democratic leader in the 117th Congress and congratulate her on becoming President pro tem-designate, succeeding Senator LEAHY, who will soon retire.

I also wish to thank my staff. They are the greatest. They are just the greatest. They have advised me and guided me over the last 2 years and helped me prepare for the Congress to come.

I would not want to go through a 50-50 Senate with anyone but them. They are remarkable, hard-working, brilliant, and just fine human beings, as well, who really care. It has been such a privilege, honor, and joy to work with them. We must now look to the future. Our focus in the Congress to come shall be no different from our focus in the Congress that concludes: getting things done for the American people.

We want to keep this Chamber active, alive, and busy, as much as possible. I make a clarion call to my Re-

publican colleagues: reject MAGA and work with us in the years to come. We have made huge strides this Congress, and I hope we can build on that because the problems of our country are many and run deep. When Americans saw us working on real issues this year, they responded positively and trusted this majority with 2 more years at the helm.

Now, it is clear that many on the other side of the aisle, our Republican friends, are unhappy with the way their party has been doing business. Some of the Republicans want to pull the party even more in a MAGA direction. That is a recipe for disaster, for their party and the country. But there are many others who know driving down the MAGA road is like following Thelma and Louise off the cliff.

We very much want to work with that group that understands that we have got to get things done in a bipartisan way and just railing and shrieking and decrying with no solutions and pure anger ain't the way to go, and it is not the way the American people want us to go.

So I urge my non-MAGA Republican colleagues to reject extremism, reject MAGA, and embrace bipartisanship. Don't just block bills next Congress for the sake of gridlock. Let us come to the table and find ways to move forward together.

Our differences run deep. Our disagreements are frequent. But that does not diminish the importance of working alongside one another when necessary to improve the lives of the American people.

I have no doubt that if we give it a good-faith effort, we can be very successful—successful beyond what anyone would think right now.

To the skeptics and the naysayers all I have to say, when you say we can't do this, I say look at the record of the last 2 years. In a 50-50 Senate, both sides found ways to pass the most ambitious legislative agenda, as I mentioned before, in a very long time—one of the most ambitious in decades and decades.

We got infrastructure done. We reformed the post office. We reauthorized VAWA. We ended forced arbitration for sexual harassment. We passed anti-lynching legislation and helped our shipping supply lanes. After the shootings in Buffalo and Uvalde, we defied the NRA and passed the first major gun safety bill in over 30 years. Together we approved the CHIPS and Science Act, passed the PACT Act, ratified the accession of Finland and Sweden into NATO, and stood with our friends in Ukraine. And a few weeks ago, we came together to pass the Respect for Marriage Act, which the House is set to approve today.

Of course, when we do not agree, Democrats will go at it alone, as we did for the Inflation Reduction Act. I know both parties fiercely disagree on the role of the government in tackling these problems, such as environment and prescription drug costs. But even

then I hope the other side would agree that lowering costs for seniors, lowering energy costs for families, and finding ways to preserve the planet are worthy causes that merit the attention of responsible legislators.

So let me say it again: I urge my Republican colleagues who are tired of MAGA, who know it is a formula for disaster, who know that it is, while embraced fiercely by a small group of extremists, it is not where the majority of Americans or even where the majority of Republicans want to go.

We have been reminded again and again that the extreme MAGA agenda is not only toxic but dangerous to our democracy. It condones and sometimes lies right in bed with those who urge violence to hurt America and destroy our democracy.

But, thank God, the American people have rejected that. If there is any lesson to derive from the midterms, that is certainly one of them. The American people don't like MAGA. They don't like hard-right nastiness. They don't like threats to democracy.

Look, I know the other side will not rid itself of MAGA overnight. And, unfortunately, some on the other side are hell-bent on doubling down on MAGA, but for the sake of the country and for the sake of the future of the Republican Party, we need to find ways to work together.

To borrow from a quote attributed to Sam Rayburn, anyone can kick a barn down, but it takes a good carpenter to build one back up. He, supposedly, used slightly more colorful language. I won't repeat that here, but you get the point.

I hope that good carpenters exist on both sides because there is still a lot of rebuilding to do across this country, and new building, new frontiers to launch bravely toward. As majority leader, I will do my best to find opportunities for both sides to work together.

So let us move forward together with fearlessness, with clarity of purpose, and with a ceaseless hunger to reward the trust that Americans have placed in all of us.

I thank my Democratic colleagues for the trust they have placed in me. I congratulate every single member of the leadership, and now let's roll up our sleeves and get back to work.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. President, now, there is still a lot to do before the end of the year. Later today, the House is scheduled to vote on the NDAA, and when it arrives here in the Senate, I hope both sides can come to agreement quickly, pass it, and send it to the President's desk.

Defense authorization and preservation of national security are important. I hope the Senate can act rather quickly. Equally important is funding the whole government, and we need to do whatever it takes to make that happen.

We need to make sure our whole government is postured to compete with

China, both at DOD and across the government. We need to fund our efforts to assist the Ukrainians. We need to fund our new commitments to our friends in Taiwan. While there is still more work to do before we bridge the gap, I am hopeful we can get a full government funding package done soon.

I want to remind everyone—I think people know it—that fully funding the government is the best outcome, not only for the public but for our service-members in uniform who work day and night to keep us safe. Short-term extensions will hinder their ability to work at full capacity.

I hope we don't go down that road, and I urge all sides to keep negotiating until we reach a solution.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, I ask that the vote not occur until after comments by Leader McCONNELL.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

ONE-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF WESTERN KENTUCKY TORNADOES

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, Kentucky is approaching the 1-year anniversary of one of the deadliest tornado outbreaks in our Commonwealth's history—1 year since 80 lives were lost and a deep scar was cut through Western Kentucky. We still remember the lost and pray for their loved ones.

A few days after the storm, I visited some of the hardest hit towns. I saw how the pictures of the damage in the newspaper and on television didn't even begin to capture the local devastation in places like Mayfield, Campbellsville, Bowling Green, and Dawson Springs. Homes were literally ripped off their foundations; trees scattered like twigs; whole neighborhoods gone in an instant. The pain is still fresh, but as I have seen in multiple return visits, slowly but surely, Western Kentucky is coming back.

This weekend, Kentuckians are carving out time to honor those whose lives were lost and continue helping those whose lives were severely disrupted. Dawson Springs just erected a beautiful, solemn memorial to the 19 residents that the city lost that day. In Bowling Green, an organization is delivering handmade Christmas ornaments to storm victims. In Mayfield, even as members of the high school football team fought to rebuild their families' lives off the field, the community cheered the team to an undefeated regular season. Even in tough times—

actually, especially in tough times—Kentuckians stick together.

I am thankful to all the volunteers and charities helping us in Kentucky remember this tragic anniversary and for all the men and women who spent days and weeks working tirelessly to remove debris and to rebuild.

Things are looking hopeful in the region this Christmas. Homes and businesses are coming back. Families will gather again under one roof. The road to recovery remains quite long, but Kentuckians will stand shoulder to shoulder until the rebuilding is done, and I will keep standing right beside them.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT AND GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. President, on another matter, yesterday, I explained a simple and obvious reality that will determine whether the NDAA and government funding legislation succeeds or fails. Here is the simple fact: Protecting America and supporting our troops is not some partisan Republican priority that we will cajole and reward Democrats into accepting. Providing for the common defense is a basic, minimum responsibility of those of us in government. Passing a Defense authorization bill and appropriating the money our military needs are not rightwing demands that Democrats get unrelated goodies for going along with. The Commander in Chief's own party does not get to take our troops hostage for unrelated policy aims. Democrats will not be getting special rewards for simply doing their job.

Yesterday, I praised the bipartisan deal that our Senate and House Armed Services Committees have struck on the NDAA. The House was supposed to advance the bill yesterday, but instead the Democratic majority fell into disarray.

Some Democrats want to scuttle the Defense bill by attaching unrelated liberal demands that would guarantee its collapse. Attaching partisan non sequiturs to this carefully negotiated NDAA would achieve one and only one outcome: It would ensure that neither the NDAA nor their wish list would become law. The only outcome that partisan game-playing would produce is the collapse of this bill—a massive injury for the U.S. Armed Forces at the hands of President Biden's party on President Biden's watch.

The House needs to send us the agreed-upon bipartisan NDAA and do so without delay.

The same reality applies to appropriations. Democrats just spent 2 years using the partisan reconciliation process to lavish trillions of extra dollars on liberal domestic demands while our Armed Forces were languishing on the back burner. The Biden administration printed and spent trillions on things like welfare and solar panels like there was no tomorrow, but they couldn't even assemble a budget proposal that sufficiently funded our troops.

So my friends across the aisle have zero standing to demand actually even

more—at this point, even more—liberal domestic spending in exchange for giving our Armed Forces what they actually need. Our Commander in Chief and his party have spent huge sums on domestic priorities outside the normal appropriations process without a penny for the Defense Department. Obviously, we won't allow them to now hijack the government funding process as well and take our troops hostage for even more spending.

Protecting America is our job. Republicans will not be bribing our Democratic colleagues with special treats, as if they need to be bargained into defending America. The sooner the Democrats fully accept this reality, the sooner we can get on with the people's business. That goes for both the NDAA and the government funding as well.

TRIBUTE TO ROB PORTMAN

Mr. President, now on one final matter, fewer than 40 miles from Ohio's border with Kentucky, about halfway between Cincinnati and Dayton, is a suburb called Lebanon. The corner of Main Street and Broadway looks much like it did almost a century ago in 1926. That is when a young couple, Robert and Virginia Jones, bought and renovated an unassuming brick building called the Golden Lamb Restaurant and Hotel. But the Golden Lamb's modest exterior conceals major history. Its prime location on the highway between Cincinnati and Columbus made it a key stopover for important travelers.

By 1926, each of our country's eight Presidents from Ohio, plus Henry Clay, plus a long list of other luminaries—every one of them had spent a night at this particular inn or at least broken bread in its dining room.

The Joneses' smalltown American entrepreneurial spirit wrote their family right into the history of American statesmanship. As it turned out, it also started a family tradition because a few years later, those newly minted innkeepers had a daughter named Joan, and then Joan and her husband Bill had their own kids. Although Bill Portman would pass away just a few months before the swearing-in, his son would one day cap an incredible career in government by representing Ohio right here in the U.S. Senate.

As ROB explained in his maiden speech, he spent his own formative years in and around a different family business. Bill risked everything in early middle age to strike out and start an equipment business. Joan kept the books. And the way I have heard it, young ROB's own involvement was about as hands-on as it gets.

There wasn't just no nepotism, there was negative nepotism. One summer break, ROB was put to work grinding old paint off the trucks. Even his supervisor called it "the lowest job in the place."

This whole-team effort grew Portman Equipment from 5 jobs created to more than 300. ROB saw firsthand how growing prosperity, if it is done right, can create big win-wins for both small business owners and well-paid workers.

So there were two family businesses in ROB's bloodline: a crossroads where statesman hashed out consequential decisions and a company that created jobs and helped workers support their families. And our distinguished colleague has spent his career continuing both of those things at an even greater scale.

For decades now, from the executive branch to the House to the Senate, ROB's desk and phone line have been the site of history-changing conversations, just like his grandparents' inn, and he has worked to create a national climate where millions more Main Street entrepreneurs like his father can literally lift up workers and communities.

Now, I suspect that from time to time, ROB has felt like law, economics, and policy may not be so different from grinding paint off of rusty trucks; but the gifts and talents that our friend commands have been making an impact—an incredible impact.

Our future colleague was such a top-notch lawyer that he wound up as a young associate White House counsel and then Director of Legislative Affairs for President Bush 41. Then, he was such a whiz at the legislative process that his Ohio neighbors sent him back to Washington as their Congressman. Then, he was such a leader on economic policy that President Bush 43 made ROB U.S. Trade Representative and then turned around and asked him to run the Office of Management and Budget.

So no wonder ROB fit right in and hit the ground running when he came to the Senate in 2011.

Sometimes our friend even fit in a bit too well. See, ROB has a great talent for impersonations. He had spent several Presidential cycles impersonating some of our prior colleagues for Republican tickets' debate prep. ROB's talent became such an open secret that during the 2000 campaign, Joe Lieberman joked he was going to start dispatching ROB to handle campaign stops in his stead.

But the real reasons for ROB's impact are his deep knowledge, his work ethic, and his passion for finding his way through the thick of each consequential issue.

Our friend's focus on growth and prosperity landed him at the center of the most consequential tax reform in a generation. ROB spearheaded the complex overhaul of international tax policy that passed as part of the 2017 tax bill and helped unlock a literal tidal wave of growth, reinvestment, and job creation.

He spent long nights securing huge bipartisan wins on infrastructure policy—not unlike Ohio statesmen 150 years earlier may have discussed internal improvements around a wooden table at the Golden Lamb.

But ROB isn't just a macro-level policy whiz who focuses on topline numbers. As much as ROB is passionate about growing the overall pie, he also

knows that rising tides don't automatically lift every boat. Sometimes Ohioans and Americans face challenges that call for a special champion. So ROB stepped up. He has been one of this body's sharpest early-warning signals on crises like opioid addiction and human trafficking. He has used Congress' investigative powers to craft solutions, and he has built the relationships to make law.

The Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act and its sequels have brought hope to families in Ohio and across the country who have battled the onslaught of opioids. The Stop Enabling Sex Traffickers Act forced Big Tech, kicking and screaming, to finally crack down on exploitation. And on and on, from international trade to national parks and everything in between.

Even at the tail end of a long session, ROB has been known to linger even longer in the Cloakroom, patiently resolving the last few objections to some final policy he has gotten all the way to the 1-yard line.

But even when you get results at this scale, even when you leave Ohio and our country in a better place, late-night policy vigils eventually lose their luster when you've got an even more appealing home front.

We know ROB loves public service, but we also know that even that passion comes second to his beloved wife and partner Jane and their three kids, Jed, Will, and Sally, who I know ROB considers his proudest accomplishment of all.

For years, Washington's and Ohio's great gain have been their sacrifice. So while the Senate is sorry to lose our friend, we can't be too upset that we now have to repay the favor.

So, ROB, congratulations on your outstanding service.

NOMINATION OF JEFFREY PAUL HOPKINS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today, the Senate will vote to confirm another highly qualified judicial nominee: Jeffrey Hopkins, who has been nominated to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio.

Judge Hopkins received his A.B. from Bowdoin College and his J.D. from the Ohio State University College of Law. After graduating from law school, Hopkins clerked for Judge Alan E. Norris, both on the Ohio Court of Appeals for the Tenth District and on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.

For the last 25 years, Judge Jeffrey Hopkins has served with distinction as a Federal bankruptcy judge in the Southern District of Ohio. In this role, Judge Hopkins has presided over approximately 3,000 cases that have gone to verdict or judgement, and he served as chief judge of the district's bankruptcy court from 2014 to 2021. Prior to being appointed to the bench, Judge Hopkins worked as a litigator in private practice and served as Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Southern District of Ohio, where he became chief of the civil division in the U.S. Attorney's Office.

Judge Hopkins has the strong, bipartisan support of his home State Senators, Mr. BROWN and Mr. PORTMAN. Additionally, he received a unanimous rating of “well qualified” from the ABA. I support this highly qualified nominee, and I urge my colleagues to do so as well.

VOTE ON HOPKINS NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Hopkins nomination?

Ms. SMITH. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

The result was announced—yeas 64, nays 32, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 384 Ex.]

YEAS—64

Baldwin	Hirono	Rounds
Bennet	Kaine	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kelly	Sasse
Blunt	Kennedy	Schatz
Booker	King	Schumer
Brown	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Burr	Leahy	Sinema
Cantwell	Lujan	Smith
Cardin	Manchin	Stabenow
Carper	Markey	Tester
Casey	Menendez	Tillis
Collins	Merkley	Toomey
Coons	Murkowski	Van Hollen
Cornyn	Murphy	Warner
Cortez Masto	Murray	Warnock
Durbin	Ossoff	Warren
Feinstein	Padilla	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Peters	Wicker
Graham	Portman	Wyden
Grassley	Reed	Young
Hassan	Romney	
Heinrich	Rosen	

NAYS—32

Barrasso	Fischer	McConnell
Blackburn	Hagerty	Paul
Boozman	Hawley	Risch
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Johnson	Shelby
Cramer	Lankford	Sullivan
Crapo	Lee	Thune
Daines	Lummis	Tuberville
Ernst	Marshall	

NOT VOTING—4

Cruz	Hickenlooper
Duckworth	Moran

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the U.S. Senate's actions.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 1183, Tamika R. Montgomery-Reeves, of Delaware, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Alex Padilla, Tina Smith, Michael F. Bennet, Christopher A. Coons, Margaret Wood Hassan, Tim Kaine, Ben Ray Lujan, Tammy Duckworth, Jack Reed, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Angus S. King, Jr., Patty Murray, Catherine Cortez Masto, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Martin Heinrich.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Tamika R. Montgomery-Reeves, of Delaware, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 57, nays 39, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 385 Ex.]

YEAS—57

Baldwin	Graham	Peters
Bennet	Hassan	Portman
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Reed
Blunt	Hirono	Rosen
Booker	Kaine	Rounds
Brown	Kelly	Sanders
Burr	King	Schatz
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cardin	Leahy	Shaheen
Carper	Lujan	Sinema
Casey	Manchin	Smith
Collins	Markey	Stabenow
Coons	Menendez	Tester
Cornyn	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murkowski	Warner
Cramer	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Feinstein	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden

NAYS—39

Barrasso	Hawley	Romney
Blackburn	Hoeven	Rubio
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Braun	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Capito	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Shelby
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Crapo	Lee	Thune
Daines	Lummis	Tillis
Ernst	Marshall	Toomey
Fischer	McConnell	Tuberville
Grassley	Paul	Wicker
Hagerty	Risch	Young

NOT VOTING—4

Cruz	Hickenlooper
Duckworth	Moran

(Mr. HEINRICH assumed the Chair.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). On this vote, the yeas are 57, the nays are 39.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Tamika R. Montgomery-Reeves, of Delaware, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 2527

Mr. HAGERTY. Mr. President, in the last week, new details have come to light regarding Twitter's top executives' past collusion with political figures to censor speech that they did not want the American people to see. This problem is not limited to Twitter, but this news underscores the problem and the need for congressional action to protect the rights of the American people. Americans deserve to know when their government and Big Tech platforms are trying to manipulate what they can say or what they can read.

Recently published emails among Twitter executives reveal the extent to which the company worked to prevent Americans from seeing a New York Post story, and this was just weeks before the election. The extent of the suppression was breathtaking. Indeed, the Twitter executives locked the Twitter account of the White House Press Secretary who simply mentioned a story that was published in an established American newspaper with one of the largest circulations in the country. Facebook admits that it likewise limited the spread of this story based on a general warning from the FBI about “propaganda.”

Evidence has also emerged that in 2020, Biden and Democrat campaign officials were going so far as to send lists of tweets for their corporate allies to remove—requests that Twitter granted.

This censorship activity has carried over into the Biden administration. In 2021, then-Press Secretary Jen Psaki stated that the government is “in regular touch with social media platforms” and “flagging problematic posts for Facebook that spread [what she called] ‘disinformation’.”

For example, a Facebook official emailed Surgeon General Vivek Murthy stating:

I know our teams met today to better understand the scope of what the White House expects from us on “misinformation” going forward.

A Facebook employee later told the HHS Department that a number of posts had been deleted.

In addition to regularly flagging posts for Twitter and Facebook to take down, the CDC proposed setting up a monthly “misinformation meeting” with Facebook in order to censor American speech.

Additional Freedom of Information Act requests and lawsuits have also revealed improper coordination between

government Agencies and social media companies to restrict speech here in America.

Meta, the parent company of Facebook and Instagram, disclosed that it had communicated with more than 30 Federal officials about content moderation on its platform, including senior employees at the FDA, U.S. Election Assistance Commission, and the White House. YouTube, which is owned by Google, disclosed that it had such communications with 11 Federal officials.

The disturbing truth is that when the Biden administration officials don't like what Americans are saying, they simply reach out to their allies at unaccountable big tech companies to silence it.

Government using its power to coerce censorship of disfavored information is what the Chinese Communist Party or what the North Korean regime might do. It is not only fundamentally un-American, but often, it is unconstitutional. Government cannot use Big Tech as a tool to end-run the First Amendment.

The American people deserve to know when their government, which is supposed to work for them, is using Big Tech to censor their speech or manipulate the information they see. I introduced legislation in July of 2021 to require this transparency. Yet the Senate has failed to act on it.

The Disclose Government Censorship Act would require that government officials publicly disclose communications with Big Tech regarding their actions to restrict speech—actions that would plainly violate the First Amendment if the government did it itself. The act contains appropriate exceptions to protect legitimate law enforcement or national security activity.

It would also require a cooling-off period to address the revolving door that occurs between government and Big Tech. This Washington revolving door fuels politically driven censorship, as evidenced by the fact that the former FBI general counsel who resigned because of the Steele dossier scandal was then hired by Twitter and, unbelievably, was at the center of the decision to suppress the New York Post story in 2020.

Our Nation was founded on the ideal that protecting citizens' speech from government censorship—under the First Amendment—would protect the people's right to govern themselves by preventing the government from controlling information and ideas. Americans deserve to know when their government is covertly trying to accomplish what the First Amendment prohibits.

Now, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S. 2527 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration. I further ask that the bill be considered read a third time

and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I certainly fully appreciate Senator HAGERTY's interest in protecting the First Amendment and ensuring that legitimate speech is not unduly or unfairly restricted. I am also committed to holding big tech companies accountable. I held a series of bipartisan oversight hearings on social media this Congress, including bringing top executives in to testify and to answer tough questions.

The legislation, though, we are discussing today has not been considered by the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee. I certainly look forward to working with my colleague to explore these issues more fully, but given this bill has not been marked up by the committee, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. HAGERTY. Mr. President, my Democratic colleague is objecting to legislation that simply allows Americans to see when the government is trying to censor them.

My colleague states that his objection is largely on procedural grounds, and he has concerns that my bill hasn't been marked up in committee, but the committee to which this bill was referred has had over a year to review the legislation, and no progress has been made.

I would ask that my colleague commit to working with me on my legislation to address this important First Amendment issue in the next Congress. This problem is simply too significant to ignore. Our government works for the American people. To ensure this continues, the First Amendment prohibits the government from controlling what Americans say or read. But now government is using Big Tech to accomplish that censorship. Without disclosure of such communications, Americans' free speech rights become a dead letter because there is no way to address improper government efforts to ban speech.

My legislation would preserve these rights by allowing Americans to see when government is trying to silence them. This is a basic element of self-government.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 4431

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I rise today to talk about the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act, which is a bill I first introduced in 2012 with Senator SHAHEEN of New Hampshire.

Senator CASSIDY from Louisiana has worked hard for years with me and with others to get this bill passed. I want to thank Senator CASSIDY, as well as the chair of the Health, Education,

Labor, and Pensions, Committee, Senator MURRAY; Ranking Member BURR of that same committee; and Majority Leader SCHUMER and others for all the work they have done to help us pass this bill.

This is a commonsense bill that has broad bipartisan, bicameral support. Everyone from the ACLU to the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce supports this legislation. These organizations didn't merely endorse the bill after reviewing it; they were actively involved in shaping the legislative text and finding agreement on the text that we are attempting to vote on, and they remain supportive today.

The Pregnant Workers Fairness Act simply closes a loophole in the 1978 Pregnancy Discrimination Act to allow pregnant workers to request reasonable accommodations—"reasonable accommodations"; you are going to hear that phrase a lot today—so that that worker can continue working safely during their pregnancy and upon returning to work after childbirth.

I am going to be coming back to that phrase in a moment, "reasonable accommodations," but I want to cite just two examples among many. Just one from Pennsylvania—Janasia, a teaching assistant working at a childcare facility. She is from Bucks County, PA, in suburban Philadelphia. She suffered a miscarriage due to an infection during a previous pregnancy. When she got pregnant again, she asked for extra bathroom breaks, which were necessary to prevent contracting another infection. She was made to wait over an hour just to use the bathroom. Later that day, Janasia was fired.

This is just one example of a pregnant worker asking for a simple—simple—commonsense accommodation and being denied that accommodation.

What are other types of reasonable accommodations that pregnant workers might request? Light duty is a common example. Pregnant people are routinely advised by their doctors to limit how much they lift, whether it is 20 pounds or 25 pounds or 30 pounds.

Peggy Young was a UPS driver who requested light duty when she was pregnant. Other workers had received light duty, but she was denied because there was no requirement under the 1978 Pregnancy Discrimination Act to provide reasonable accommodations. That is the loophole we are trying to fix. Peggy Young was forced onto unpaid leave and eventually took her case all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Other common accommodations a pregnant worker might request are stools or water bottles. Cashiers and other retail workers are often denied these reasonable accommodations that can help them maintain a healthy pregnancy.

There have also been multiple cases where pregnant workers have been demoted or forced into lower paying jobs because their employer refused to provide uniforms that can accommodate

the worker's pregnancy even though the pregnancy did not affect the worker's ability to perform essential job functions.

These are all examples of simple changes employers can provide to a pregnant worker's job duties or requirements that would not substantially inconvenience the employer, while allowing pregnant workers to continue working through their pregnancies. Yet, all too often, pregnant workers are being denied these reasonable accommodations, leading to impossible choices for these workers.

Keep working in an unsafe environment. Is that a good choice? Taking leave early and running out before the baby is born? Or, No. 3, be let go or forced to quit and face the stress and financial strain that comes with losing their job.

There is no need for this to happen. The Pregnant Workers Fairness Act sets up a simple framework that is easily understood and utilized by both employers and employees.

Under the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act, a pregnant employee may request reasonable accommodations from their employer. The worker and the employer will then engage in an interactive process to determine how the employer can provide these reasonable accommodations to the worker. This protects both parties. The worker may not be forced to accept accommodations that are not needed and that do not address the original concern. The employer cannot be asked to provide an accommodation that would cause an undue burden on that employer.

If this process sounds familiar, that is because we have carefully crafted it to closely resemble the process under the Americans with Disabilities Act. The ADA is 30 years old—lots of case law in those years, testing and probing and examining this reasonable accommodations standard. So we have 30 years of evidence that reasonable accommodations is a way to protect workers who have a disability in the workplace, and it is also a great way to protect a pregnant worker. Reasonable accommodations.

Mr. President, at this time I will yield to my colleague, the Chair of the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Pensions, and Labor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). The Senator from Washington.

SIGNING AUTHORITY

Ms. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator BALDWIN be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 4431—
CONTINUED

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I am here today because no one should have to choose between their job and a healthy pregnancy.

It is outrageous that pregnant women in our country have been pushed out of their jobs by their em-

ployers because, as you just heard, they asked for an additional bathroom break or because their doctors say they need to avoid heavy lifting or because their employer can't be bothered to simply provide them a stool to sit down on.

It is unconscionable that people who are looking forward to welcoming a new family member are having their lives upturned or losing the paychecks they depend on to make rent or buy groceries or pay for childcare, all because their employers refuse to provide basic, commonsense, low-cost and even no-cost accommodations. We have got to do better.

That is why I am here with Senator CASEY, who has been a relentless champion on this issue, to urge all of my colleagues to let us pass the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act, which is a bipartisan bill that will make sure that no one is forced to choose between a job and a healthy pregnancy and everyone can get the reasonable workplace accommodations they need when they are pregnant.

Let me be clear: This is, fundamentally, a bipartisan bill that we have worked closely with our Republican colleagues on. Senator CASSIDY coleads this bill. He has been an amazing partner. It passed out of the HELP Committee overwhelmingly. It is supported by my ranking member Senator BURR, and it passed overwhelmingly on a bipartisan House vote.

There is no reason to stand in the way. We can send this to the President's desk right now.

We are really not here asking for much. This is very simple. Give pregnant workers a break, give them a seat, and give them a hand. Give them the dignity, the respect, and basic workplace accommodations that they need.

This is way overdue, and I can't think of a more commonsense, less controversial bill, and I hope that we can get it done today.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I just want to add parenthetically before I offer the unanimous consent request—Senator MURRAY made reference to the overwhelming support. This bill, when it comes to a final vote, will have at least 60 votes in the Senate, if not more. I think it will be more than that.

But we should also note the passage in the House that Senator MURRAY made reference to, better than 3-to-1, 315 to 101, more than 75 percent of House Members support it—obviously bipartisan.

Mr. President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Republican leader, that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 425, S. 4431; further, that there be up to 2 hours of debate equally divided between the two leaders or

their designees, and that the only amendments in order be No. 1, LEE, and No. 2, BRAUN; further, that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate vote on the amendments in the order listed with a 60 affirmative vote threshold required for adoption; and that following the disposition of the amendments, the bill be read a third time and the Senate vote on passage of the bill, as amended, if amended, with a 60 vote affirmative threshold required for passage without further intervening action or debate. Finally, that there be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, prior to each vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object.

I have to begin by thanking my friend and colleague, the Senator from Pennsylvania, for his efforts to ensure that pregnant women have access to accommodations—reasonable accommodations at work. They need to have healthy pregnancies.

As the husband of a wife who had two children while she was working and a grandfather of two grandchildren with a daughter who is a nurse, I absolutely want to make sure that those reasonable accommodations are accounted for.

However, in its current form, this legislation before us would give Federal bureaucrats at the EEOC authority to mandate that employers nationwide provide accommodations such as leave to obtain abortions on demand under the guise of a pregnancy-related condition. Worse still, the legislation would subject pro-life organizations, including churches and religious organizations, to potentially crippling lawsuits if they refuse to facilitate abortions in direct violation of their religious beliefs and their moral convictions.

Unlike title VII and the Americans with Disabilities Act, this legislation contains no exemptions for religious organizations.

I and a number of other people do not believe that abortion is healthcare. I believe it is a brutal procedure that destroys an innocent child.

The Federal Government should not be promoting abortion, let alone mandating that pro-life employers and employers in States that protect life facilitate abortion-on-demand.

I hope that we can work together on this legislation and amend it to address those concerns so that all the reasonable accommodations they worked so hard to achieve can be passed and can gain my support and the support of other colleagues. But until such time, sir, I have to object; and on behalf of Senator LANKFORD, Senator DAINES, and myself, I do object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. I yield to my colleague from Louisiana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, I regret that my colleague has objected to this bill, but I reject the characterization that this would do anything to promote abortion.

But it is probably not important what I think. I will quote the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops. Last night, they said—and this is the Catholic bishops:

We believe that [this] version of the bill, read in light of existing liberty protections, helps advance the [U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops'] goal of ensuring that no woman ever feels forced to choose between her future and the life of her child while protecting the conscience rights and religious freedoms of employers.

This is the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops last night.

And I think as a physician, I can now speak. As a physician, I will say that there are times when a woman, if she wishes to continue in the workforce, needs an accommodation.

The Louisville police officer who was quoted in a Cincinnati paper spoke about her need for light accommodation; but those who were ultimately her boss would not give it to her because she was not "injured." So they have a policy in which if you need it and on a doctor's order you should, unless it was a doctor's order because of pregnancy. And she was told that if she sought to use that, she would lose her insurance. At 5 months pregnant, she is going to lose her insurance.

I would argue the pro-life position is to make an accommodation for that woman who has those needs so she can safely carry the baby to term.

Now, by the way, it is also good for business. Others are endorsing this from the business sector. I will just give one: the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. They clearly see that this is something that is a reasonable accommodation not forced by unnamed bureaucrats in Washington, DC, or important people who are employing others across the Nation. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has made this a top priority.

With regard to pro-life issues, let me also point out that the March of Dimes, who are so vitally concerned about the health of children, likewise supports it.

My colleague has mentioned that it passed out of the HELP Committee 19 to 2, strongly bipartisan, and then passed the House with 315 bipartisan votes.

Now, we have experience with these laws nationwide; 30 States have laws such as this already. But that leaves millions of American women uncovered, and our goal was to address it with this bill.

Now, let me just go back once more, because, apparently, this is a sticking point.

Is it possible that this law would permit someone to impose their will upon a pastor, upon a church, upon a syna-

gogue, if they have religious exemptions? The answer is, absolutely no. This is what the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops was referring to. The title VII exemption, which is in Federal law, remains in place. It allows employers to make employment decisions based on firmly held religious beliefs. This bill does not change this.

There is an exemption in title VI related to pastors and ministers and Rabbis who conduct their business. All of that remains in place, which is why the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops last night once again endorsed the bill.

Now, I think even those who oppose would agree that we need to have a safe environment for pregnant women and their unborn children in the workplace. They deserve our attention. I would say that this bill is pro-family, pro-mother, pro-baby, pro-employer, and pro-economy.

I hope at a later point we can pass it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Just by way of conclusion, I hope we can continue to work with our colleagues to get this bill passed.

I want to say for the record, however, that under the act, under the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act, the Equal Opportunity Employment Commission, the EEOC, could not—could not—issue any regulation that requires abortion leave, nor does the act permit the EEOC to require employers to provide abortions in violation of State law.

The EEOC understands that what is reasonable is specific to each workplace. For example, if the accommodation conflicts with a generally accepted work rule, like a seniority system, that is generally not reasonable.

So for these and other reasons, we want to get this bill passed and not have to start all over again to delay the passage of the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I, Senator KLOBUCHAR, Senator COTTON, and Senator PAUL be permitted to complete their remarks prior to the scheduled rollover vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT REQUEST—
H.R. 3843

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3843. This bipartisan package of commonsense antitrust reforms would bring a whole lot of much-needed improvements to the administration of our Federal antitrust laws.

First, it would update our merger filing fees to reduce the financial burden on the vast majority of filers. Second, it would implement the State Antitrust Enforcement Venue Act to allow State attorneys general to benefit from the same protection as Federal anti-

trust enforcers so that their enforcement actions cannot just be transferred out of their State to more defendant-friendly jurisdictions. And, third, this legislation would require companies that submit premerger filings with the FTC and Department of Justice to notify the Agencies of any subsidies or support that they receive from foreign countries of concern such as China, Russia, and Iran. This will allow our antitrust enforcers to ensure that American markets are not being manipulated by hostile States.

Finally, in addition to simply being good policy, these reforms are the product of bipartisan cooperation, exemplifying the model for future bipartisan cooperation on antitrust legislation.

I, therefore, stand in strong support of this legislation and in support of this request.

I would like to yield my time to the distinguished Senator from Minnesota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I thank my colleagues, Senator LEE and Senator COTTON.

We are united on this, as is Senator GRASSLEY, the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, as is Senator DURBIN, the chair of the Judiciary Committee. These proposals got through our committee unanimously. We were able to pass them in different forms through this Senate on parts of different bills. And now this combined grouping of bills that the three of us have led have now passed the House of Representatives.

If you look at what is going on in our country right now, we have a competition problem in over 75 percent of our industries, ranging from ag to pharma to tech. A small number of large companies, more and more, are controlling more of the business than they did decades ago. Look at what just happened with Ticketmaster. The lack of competition is estimated to cost the median American household \$5,000 per year.

We all believe—we agree on some things, and we disagree on some things—but we all agree that we need to update our laws in some way. One of the ways you do this is to make sure that our enforcers can take on the cases against the biggest companies the world has ever known. The Agencies are now shells of their former selves. In 1980, when the Antitrust Division was working to break up AT&T, it had 453 lawyers. As of April of 2021, that number had fallen to 299. The FTC had 1,719 employees in 1980. Now it is down to 1,100. We cannot take on the biggest companies the world has ever known or put fair rules of the road in place if we expect the enforcers to use band-aids and duct tape. Not only that, they bring in money when they bring these cases.

So I am proud of the work Senator LEE and I have done together. I would note the leaders of both parties support

these concepts, including the former Assistant Attorney General in charge of Antitrust, Makan Delrahim, as well as the current administration, including the former Republican FTC Chair, Joe Simons, in addition to the current leadership in this administration.

Capitalism is built on the foundation of competition and open markets. To quote Adam Smith, the so-called godfather of our capitalist system, the invisible hand of competitive entrepreneurship is key, but he also said that we must watch out for the overgrown standing army of monopolies.

There is an old cartoon with a bunch of monopolies, sitting up there where our guests are, looking down. It used to be railroads. It used to be all kinds of other trusts. Now there are new guys in town, and it is equally as dangerous to capitalism.

I appreciate the work of Senator LEE and Senator COTTON.

I yield to Senator COTTON.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, part of China's strategy to defeat the United States includes unfairly helping corporations buy out American companies. We can prevent these propped-up companies from gobbling up American businesses, but we don't always know which companies China subsidizes or by how much.

A bill I introduced with Congressman FITZGERALD, the Foreign Merger Subsidy Disclosure Act, would require companies to disclose any subsidies they receive from foreign adversaries before a merger. If a company has received subsidies from a nation like Russia or China, U.S. antitrust regulators can use that information to determine whether or not the merger is fair. This bill has support from Republicans and Democrats, the administration, and the House of Representatives.

We should pass this package of bills today to protect American businesses and consumers and to stop China's economic war against the United States.

I yield to the Senator from Utah.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 3843, which was received from the House and is at the desk; further, that the bill be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, in reserving the right to object, the proponents of antitrust laws are famously zealous in their desire to eradicate the curse of bigness. To them, big is always bad except, of course, when it comes to the size and scope of government. The same people who supposedly fear the

concentration of power in the marketplace celebrate the concentration of power in the State—a State that asserts itself into and nullifies private contracts, breaks up companies it deems too large, and inflicts punishment on those who succeed in the competition for customers. In short, antitrust seeks to cap the amount of success any company or business can enjoy and the benefits reaped by customers.

As economist Yale Brozen wrote, antitrust law seems to say that firms should compete but should not win; firms should be efficient enough to survive but should not share the fruits of greater efficiency with their customers.

And that is the fatal defect of antitrust policy.

Antitrust fails to accept the lessons of economic history that voluntary exchange is a win-win proposition and that consumers are incredibly powerful in a free market system. A company that continues to reward its customers with superior products and innovations will, in turn, be rewarded with greater market share—with more—and will do better than their competitors and they will grow in size. Size is not necessarily a bad thing. The size of a business reflects its ability to please its consumers.

But no company can achieve a strong position in the market and rest on its laurels. Consumers are too demanding, and competitors will arise to steal customers away from any firm that ceases to treat its clients well. Unlike players in the marketplace who must take note of consumer trends to survive, antitrust enforcers often fail to see what it is that is right in front of their faces.

Just take the issue of video services. In 2005, when Netflix was already several years old and growing in popularity, the FTC—believe it or not—busied itself in blocking a merger between Blockbuster and Hollywood Video. So this is the inside of government. Netflix is beginning to take off, and the antitrust busters—the trust busters—are breaking up VCR companies and DVD companies. They are going after Blockbuster. This is the incompetence of government, and we should not encourage this. Blockbuster and Hollywood Video no longer exist. Even now, Netflix is one they are worried about. So Netflix was the competitor that put Blockbuster out of business. They wanted to get Blockbuster in order to forbid them from merging. It makes no sense at all.

No such fear exists today, though, that Netflix will be a monopoly since they are competing with Hulu, Peacock, Amazon Prime Video, Disney+, HBO Max, Apple TV, Paramount+, and others, but 5 or 6 years ago, you might have thought: Netflix is going to take over the world, that we have got to break them up. No. If companies please their consumers, let them get bigger. Bigger means they are giving their customers something they want.

We didn't need government to break up Netflix. We didn't need government to interfere to ensure competition and innovation. All we needed to do was to let the marketplace work, but standing in the way of the benefits of the market are the antitrust zealots. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has pointed out that enacting this bill would stymie legitimate business transactions between sectors and industries, create needless new bureaucracy, and spur unwarranted litigation.

The package is even more nefarious than that. It will take money out of the productive sector—the private sector—and give it to bureaucrats in Washington. As Americans for Tax Reform correctly points out, this legislation would give the Biden administration hundreds of millions of dollars in new funds to pursue a progressive social agenda. They are talking about critical race theory and all of this craziness and injecting this into whether a company can merge or not. This is not something we need to give them more money to do; we need to give them less money.

The package of bills here is just the first step to reinvigorating antitrust law. There is no lack of bills designed to empower government control over the marketplace. Take just one bill called the Competition and Antitrust Law Enforcement Reform Act, which would presume that any merger of a certain size violates the law and shifts the burden of proof to the merging parties. The government doesn't have to prove that your merging and becoming bigger is bad; you have to prove that your merging is somehow a benefit. People merge—they get bigger—to provide a lower cost and gain market share to gain profit for the consumers. That is what capitalism is based on. That is what ADAM SMITH really wrote about.

According to Robert Bork, Jr., the antitrust bill would enact so many potential ways to prosecute, abuse, and torment companies that government would, in essence, become the real board of directors, and every major company would be ruled by the Federal Government.

That is what is coming. That is what they are proposing. This bill today is a small step in that direction, but what they have in the pipeline is more government control of business. The package today is a mere precursor to designating the Department of Justice and the FTC as the central planners of the American economy. This bill seeks to take the power out of the hands of the consumers and hand it to the antitrust bureaucrats.

Therefore, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, it is unfortunate that an objection has been lodged. I think I disagree with every single assertion in there. It is not what this bill does, not in the slightest. This bill does not take the position that big is bad. I

am well familiar with the “big is bad” theory. That is not what this is. The merger fees are being reduced for, like, 85 percent of all filers. This simply allows them to do what they need to do and nothing more. It is unfortunate.

I am thankful to my cosponsor, Senator KLOBUCHAR, who is the lead sponsor of this bill, for the bipartisan effort in which she has managed this.

CLOTURE VOTE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 1146, Dana M. Douglas, of Louisiana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Jeff Merkley, Tina Smith, Sheldon Whitehouse, Benjamin L. Cardin, Maria Cantwell, Amy Klobuchar, Jon Ossoff, Mark Kelly, Jacky Rosen, Brian Schatz, Mazie Hirono, Angus S. King, Jr., Thomas R. Carper, Sherrod Brown, Tim Kaine.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Dana M. Douglas, of Louisiana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 63, nays 31, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 386 Ex.]

YEAS—63

Baldwin	Heinrich	Romney
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Rounds
Blunt	Kelly	Sanders
Booker	Kennedy	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Cassidy	Markey	Tester
Collins	Menendez	Tillis
Coons	Merkley	Toomey
Cornyn	Murkowski	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warner
Durbin	Murray	Warnock
Feinstein	Ossoff	Warren
Gillibrand	Padilla	Whitehouse
Graham	Peters	Wicker
Grassley	Portman	Wyden
Hassan	Reed	Young

NAYS—31

Barrasso	Hawley	Risch
Blackburn	Hoeben	Rubio
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Braun	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cramer	Lankford	Shelby
Crapo	Lee	Sullivan
Daines	Lummis	Thune
Ernst	Marshall	Tuberville
Fischer	McConnell	
Hagerty	Paul	

NOT VOTING—6

Burr	Cruz	Hickenlooper
Capito	Duckworth	Moran

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VAN HOLLEN). On this vote, the yeas are 63, the nays are 31.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Dana M. Douglas, of Louisiana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

FAREWELL TO THE SENATE

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, 12 years ago, I stood on this Senate floor for my maiden speech. I was new to the Senate, but I had a sense of what I thought was possible to achieve for my constituents in Ohio, having served in the House for 12 years and in two Cabinet-level jobs in the Bush 43 administration. In that speech, I talked about my interest in solving problems and working across the aisle to tackle big issues facing our country. That is what we have tried to do. We have had some successes and some disappointments, but through it all, I have always considered it a great honor to have been given the chance to represent my neighbors, the people of Ohio.

My team and I have viewed it as a sacred trust to do all we could while we had this temporary privilege. Our commitment was to move the ball forward wherever possible for our great country and for the families we represented. Through our legislative and oversight results, I believe we have honored that pledge. It has been a team effort.

I have been blessed with an awesome staff—sitting behind me today—some amazing Senate colleagues on both sides of the aisle, willing to find common ground, friends in every corner of Ohio whose input helped me to represent our diverse State, and most importantly, an understanding family and a partner in all things in Jane Portman.

All of us get asked what inspired us to get into public service in the first place. In my family, my mom Joan taught by her example that serving others was our duty. We had no choice. And through their own volunteer work, my brother and my sister have helped change lives, and I respect that and respect all the caring and giving Ohioans who do that. I chose to serve in a different way, which involved the rough

and tumble of politics—not for everybody but also a way to help others.

Another impetus for getting involved in politics was actually my father, Bill Portman, even though, as a small business guy, he thought I was absolutely crazy to get into this line of business. When I was a kid, he gave up his safe job as a forklift truck salesman for a bigger company to live out his own American dream and start his own business. He took a big risk, gave up healthcare, gave up a retirement plan, and five people—my mom was the bookkeeper—started Portman Equipment Company, with lots of debt. They actually lost money the first few years. But he never gave up on his dream and eventually, through hard work and integrity, found his niche. My brother, my sister, and I all worked at Portman Equipment Company in high school and in college. By the time my dad retired and my brother took over the company, there were almost 300 people working there.

Keeping that American dream alive and creating the conditions to allow that next Bill Portman to take that risk, to build his or her dream and in doing so help so many other families and help so many communities, has really been my North Star. That is what has guided me.

Dad also played a special role in my decision to run for the U.S. Senate. As you will recall, in the couple years before 2010, we had the Great Recession. Our country went through some tough times. I had stepped away from public service at that time. I was back in the private sector, thinking I would probably not ever run again. Then my friend and mentor Senator George Voinovich surprised all of you here in the Senate, as well as his constituents in Ohio, with his decision to retire, and Jane and I began thinking about it and traveling around, talking to people. Across Ohio, people told me about the real-world ramifications of the policy decisions being made here in Washington and how it affected them.

I remember in early 2009 asking my dad if he would do it again. Would he take that risk and start a business from scratch? His answer was troubling. He said, you know, he just wasn't sure. He listed higher taxes that were being talked about, more healthcare costs, more regulations. He said: I just don't know if it would be worth it. That conversation with my dad was part of what drove me to run for the Senate. I believed that the country needed leadership to drive policy in the direction of more economic growth and more opportunity, to help more people achieve their American dream.

Not many people these days would say politics is an honorable profession. A recent poll suggested only 20 percent of Americans approve of the job Congress is doing. And I guess we all give people reasons to be skeptical, especially when we seem too political and partisan gridlock keeps us from solving

problems people care about, like energy prices or what is happening on our southern border. But I know it doesn't have to be that way. Politics at its best can be honorable. It is about finding common ground to help people.

We all have our own views, and that is fine, and as elected leaders, we certainly have a responsibility to represent our States and our constituents. But I think sometimes we forget we were also hired to do our best to find that common ground and to achieve results. That is what we were hired to do.

When I need to be reminded about that, I think about my political mentor George H. W. Bush, who gave me my first job in politics, first on the campaign trail and then in his White House. To him, public service was absolutely a noble calling, a way to serve, and he helped young people like me see that by his example. In working for his son, George W. Bush, I witnessed that same commitment to public service.

In my Senate office, as these folks behind me can recite, we have a mission statement, and we developed it together. It says the following:

Our mission is to deliver bipartisan results through effective servant leadership with integrity, selflessness, and excellence so all Ohioans can reach their God-given potential.

What is servant leadership? I think it begins with the respect for constituents by listening to them and understanding their concerns and then, whenever possible, delivering those results for them, from case work to legislation.

During my time in the Senate, I am proud of what we have been able to accomplish for Ohio and the country by trying to follow that formula. I am told by my staff today that as of this week, over the past 12 years, there are 195 bills that I have authored or coauthored that have been signed into law. By definition, almost all are bipartisan and the product of the back-and-forth that leads to that common ground.

Not all of these bills are monumental; I will say that. And my constituents will never hear about the vast majority of them because they aren't controversial and therefore the media doesn't cover it, but they make a difference. As an example, a bill I wrote with Senator HASSAN is on the President's desk today, about early hearing detection—not the most pressing issue to many people but to the Ohio family whose child's hearing loss will be diagnosed early, it can be life-changing.

These accomplishments are a testament to the willingness of Members and staff on both sides of the aisle to find a way to achieve mutual objectives by listening and respecting different points of view. By doing that even during a time when there is so much distrust and dysfunction, we have been able to achieve a lot together. Today, I want to touch on a few of those areas. Don't worry, it is not going to be 195, but a few of them.

Thanks to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman BOB

MENENDEZ and Ranking Member RISCH for working with me on a number of bills, including the establishment of the Global Engagement Center with Senator MURPHY that is combatting the growing threat of disinformation and propaganda.

Thanks to the leaders of the Finance Committee, Chairman WYDEN and Ranking Member CRAPO, for working with me on so many bills, including working this week with my friend BEN CARDIN and me on our retirement bill.

Senator CARDIN, thanks for being my partner for over 20 years on successfully expanding retirement savings and a bunch of other issues, from hospice to Israel, to IRS reform, to affordable housing. I dragged him into IRS reform; he didn't want to do it.

As the ranking member of the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, I would like to thank all my committee colleagues and the chairman, GARY PETERS. While we may hail from different States—in fact, he hails from that State to the north, and as an Ohio State fan, I have to make that point—we are friends, and we have been able to accomplish a lot in the last couple of years, from helping protect houses of worship, to essential postal reform, to combatting cyber attacks. I have been proud of the work we have done at HSGAC, where I have served for the last 12 years.

The bipartisan investigations I spearheaded as chair of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations with Senator CARPER led to the end of websites like backpage.com that allowed the trafficking of women and children online.

I also led efforts to ensure our Federal Government doesn't allow human trafficking to occur with the influx of unaccompanied minors crossing our U.S.-Mexican border. Our bipartisan oversight on the safety of unaccompanied children crossing the border demonstrated that Federal Agencies must implement reforms immediately to ensure the safety and security of these vulnerable children.

Our 18-month bipartisan PSI investigation that detailed how drug traffickers exploit vulnerabilities in our international mail system to easily ship synthetic, illegal narcotics like fentanyl from China into the United States through the Postal Service led to the successful implementation of the STOP Act.

Through a bipartisan investigation, we also found that China has been targeting and stealing U.S. taxpayer-funded scientific research and intellectual property through its talent programs. Essentially, American taxpayers have been unwittingly funding the rise of China's military and economy over the past couple of decades, while Federal Agencies have done little to stop it.

With Senator CARPER, I introduced the Safeguarding American Innovation Act to require the Federal Government to take decisive action to safeguard our intellectual property, our inven-

tions, our research here in America. It has passed the Senate—thank you.

I am disappointed certain House Members have blocked it, and I urge my colleagues to get it enacted in the next Congress.

Our investigations this year also revealed China's malign efforts to target, influence, and undermine the U.S. Federal Reserve. We must do more to safeguard our homeland from the threat of foreign adversaries, especially China.

I appreciate Senator HEINRICH for launching the bipartisan Senate Artificial Intelligence Caucus with me to ensure thoughtful, bipartisan policymaking on AI. Fifteen of our bills to ensure safe and coordinated use of artificial intelligence have now become law.

Since 2015, when my bipartisan Federal Permitting Improvement Act was signed into law as title 41 of the FAST Act, I have worked to update our aging infrastructure and create good jobs, while expanding and streamlining the permitting process.

Thanks to Senator SINEMA and Senator SULLIVAN for their passion on this issue and their leadership in passing the Federal Permitting Reform and Jobs Act to make these key provisions of FAST-41 and the permitting council permanent, which speeds up the permitting process for some of the largest infrastructure projects, resulting, by the way, on average, with a 45-percent time savings and major cost savings. We should expand that.

I also want to thank the bipartisan group of Senators who worked with me on the historic infrastructure bill, with a special thanks to my lead democratic partner, Senator SINEMA, along with Senators COLLINS, ROMNEY, CASSIDY, MURKOWSKI, WARNER, SHAHEEN, TESTER, and MANCHIN.

Every President and every Congress in modern times has talked about the need to fix our aging infrastructure, but we worked from the middle out to form a bipartisan coalition of 69 Members to go beyond the talk and make some of these needed and historic improvements to our Nation's roads and bridges, ports and rail, upgrade our Nation's broadband system, and so much more.

The process to me was almost as important as the substance. We did it by focusing on our key principles of core infrastructure only, no tax hikes, and bipartisan consensus. I was proud to team up with each one of you, and I thank you for your willingness to find that elusive common ground and so do people in my hometown.

We have heard politicians talk about fixing the Brent Spence Bridge, which connects Ohio to Senator MCCONNELL's State of Kentucky. For over 30 years, we have been talking about it. It is at the confluence of two major interstate highways and currently carries more than 160,000 vehicles a day, which is twice as many as it was ever designed to carry.

It has no shoulders on the bridge because they have been eliminated to

carry more traffic, which makes it unsafe, and it is still congested at every rush hour. Local, State, and Federal stakeholders have never been able to come up with a way to solve this problem. The bipartisan infrastructure law finally paves the way to fix the Brent Spence Bridge, which not only makes travel safer and easier for Ohioans but improves the movement of goods throughout the Midwest and actually strengthens our national economy.

There are so many people I would like to recognize—and apologies in advance for those I will miss. Senator BLUMENTHAL, thanks for working with me on one of the greatest humanitarian and civil rights causes of the 21st century: human trafficking. We started a caucus, and we have enacted a number of bills to address trafficking, including ensuring justice for victims of sex trafficking and holding internet sites accountable to prevent the facilitation of trafficking, the one time that Congress has been able to successfully eliminate the section 230 immunity.

Senator WHITEHOUSE has worked with me to change the way addiction is addressed in this country by offering the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act to provide a broad response to the opioid crisis. It provides individuals with the evidence-based treatment and recovery services they need.

I think looking at addiction as a disease is probably the most important thing we did in that legislation, in addition to the significant funding. I want to thank Senator BLUNT, whom I see here, for his role on the Appropriations Committee for funding the Federal Government's addiction programs at record levels. Senator CAPITO has been right there with him.

Senator KLOBUCHAR and I worked to pass the STOP Act, effectively keeping China from shipping fentanyl through the U.S. mail, and Senator CAPITO and Senator MANCHIN have worked with me to pass important bills on scheduling fentanyl analogs to make sure that it is illegal.

I have been deeply and personally engaged on the substance abuse issue for over 25 years, when I started my own antidrug group in Ohio that has become, over time, a model prevention coalition and enacted the Drug-Free Communities Act that has helped spur the establishment of about 2,000 community coalitions around the country. By the way, I worked on that with Senator CHUCK GRASSLEY when I was in the House.

In fact, CHUCK took me to Iowa with him to help set up an antidrug coalition there. That was almost as interesting as going as his guest to the Iowa State Fair when I was U.S. trade representative.

Senator SHAHEEN and I have worked over the years on so many foreign policy issues, as well as energy efficiency. We introduced our first energy efficiency bill in 2011 and gotten most of it signed into law in the years since, help-

ing reduce energy bills for families and businesses and actually reduce emissions by simply using less energy.

And I thank my college classmate Senator HOEVEN for his leadership on our energy efficiency bill and his all-of-the-above energy approach and, mostly, for helping me improve my Spanish by adding a North Dakota accent. I also want to thank Senator BENNET for our successful efforts on encouraging carbon capture and sequestration. Our legislation is starting the work to do that.

I appreciate Senator STABENOW's partnership as my cochair on the Great Lakes Task Force. Working with her and all members of the task force, we have made a lot of progress fighting harmful algal blooms and invasive species, and so many other issues important to our constituents along the world's largest freshwater resource.

Thanks to Senator KAINE, as my co-chair of the Career and Technical Education Caucus, who worked with me to challenge Congress to do more to address the Nation's skills gap and promote the JOBS Act, providing individuals with the skills they need to get good-paying jobs. Those skills are needed out there. We need to focus more on how we ensure we are not just spending money to send young people to college but also getting them the industry-recognized skills that they need.

Senators COONS, BURR, and WHITEHOUSE, as cochairs of the International Conservation Caucus, you have been great partners over the years on our legislation to combat wildlife trafficking, conserve forests, and develop strategies to protect some international treasures, like the Okavango Delta in southern Africa.

I appreciate Senators WARNER and KING and former Senator Alexander for working with me to pass the Restore Our Parks Act, which is finally addressing the massive deferred maintenance backlog at our national parks so that some of our Nation's most treasured landscapes, memorials, and monuments can be enjoyed by visitors and generations to come.

Because of the CHIPS and Science Act, a bipartisan legislation I worked on closely with my colleagues Senators YOUNG, TILLIS, SINEMA, and SCHUMER, Intel recently broke ground on its semiconductor plant outside of Columbus, the largest investment in the history of Ohio and an investment we believe will grow over time.

With the CHIPS Act now law, we can reverse this trend of this critical semiconductor manufacturing capability being sent overseas. It is going to create thousands of high-paying jobs here but, most importantly to me, help strengthen our national security.

These remarks would be incomplete without a reference to our work on tax reform. As I mentioned when I decided to run for the Senate in 2009, Ohio was losing jobs and our economy was falling behind. My campaign was based, in

part, on a plan for jobs that focused on a number of economic policies, including fixing our Tax Code, making it competitive again for American workers and businesses.

In 2017, one of the highlights in the Senate for me was when I was able to work with a small group of lawmakers—PAT TOOMEY, TIM SCOTT, JOHN THUNE—to help deliver on this promise with the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the first time Congress had passed comprehensive tax reform in 31 years.

It cut taxes for middle-class families, reformed our Business Tax Code to create more jobs and higher wages for Ohio workers, and it updated our International Code to encourage employers to actually bring jobs and investment back here to America.

I wish it could have been more bipartisan, but, frankly, much of what I led on the international side had absolute bipartisan roots, and I believe it worked. Tax reform helped usher in a period of unprecedented economic growth felt broadly. After tax reform and before the pandemic, we had 19 straight months of wage gain of 19 percent or more, well above inflation, and most of the wage gains, by the way, went to lower income and middle-income workers.

We also had the lowest poverty rate since we started keeping track of it back in the 1950s and the lowest unemployment rate ever for Blacks, women, Hispanics. It was an opportunity economy.

Unfortunately, a lot of those gains have been washed away by the pandemic in an avalanche of stimulus spending over the last 2 years that has fed the demand side of the economy while supply has been constricted by COVID but also by regulations, particularly in energy, contributing to the highest inflation in 40 years.

I hope the new Senate will have an opportunity to reset and, working with the House, make pro-growth economic policies a higher priority.

I want to thank so many of my colleagues who have worked with me over the years to support Ukraine in its ongoing fight for freedom. This is an issue near and dear to my heart and to Ohio. As some of you know, we are the home of many Ukrainian Americans and other nationality groups that are committed to the goal of a free and independent Europe.

I want to thank DICK DURBIN, the co-founder and cochair with me of the Ukraine Caucus and my Republican colleagues in the caucus who are so passionate on Ukraine: Senators GRAHAM, WICKER, CRAMER, COTTON, BARRASSO, RISCH, BURR, MURKOWSKI, SULLIVAN, CORNYN, MCCONNELL, JOHNSON, ERNST, and others. And I want to thank all those who joined me on 10 trips to Ukraine since 2014, when Ukraine rose up and threw off a corrupt Russian-backed government and turned to us, turned to the West. This includes two recent sobering visits to Ukraine with Senators KLOBUCHAR and COONS.

In 2015, I authored a bill called the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative, which has become the key funding account we have used to train and equip the Ukrainian Armed Forces. We need to continue to fund this account and lead the free world, carrying the torch of freedom.

Since Russia's original occupation of Ukraine escalated into a full-scale war on February 24 of this year, I have now spoken on the Senate floor 27 times—every week we have been in session—about the unprovoked, illegal, and brutal invasion of Ukraine.

My most recent speech was last night so I won't go on, except to say that we are at a critical juncture right now, and it is more important than ever that we support Ukraine. So I am going to be fighting hard for a continuation of aid to Ukraine before Christmas.

We just discussed so many examples of breaking through the partisan gridlock and getting things done. Despite these achievements, I do worry about the divisive political rhetoric in our country. It is important we restore faith in our democratic institutions, both for our own country's sake, and so we can continue to be that beacon of hope and opportunity to the rest of the world.

We can rise above the cynicism and the dysfunction. We just talked a lot about how that is happening and has happened over my last 12 years in this body.

We certainly did it on infrastructure, as I have outlined, and we have done it in so many other ways. I urge all of us to remember that there is more that unites us than divides us. I hope that one of the things we can agree on is the need to uphold this institution and what it stands for.

I strongly believe that means preserving the legislative filibuster that protects the rights of the minority in the Senate and is really the only thing that forces us to work in a bipartisan way. The result, when we find common ground, is better legislation that will stand the test of time and not be changed every time there is a change in the majority in this body.

Our country and this body face enormous challenges, whether it is economy, record inflation, the national debt that is robbing future generations, the absence of any real border security in our broken immigration system, or the looming insolvency of our entitlement programs. These issues won't be solved by one party running over the other and imposing its will on the Senate and the country. It will only be solved by us working together in good faith.

At the start of my remarks today, I said that serving the people of Ohio is the greatest honor of my life. Over the past 12 years, I have worked well with my colleague and friend from Ohio, Senator SHERROD BROWN, on issues important to our State.

SHERROD, we have canceled each other's votes out many times on the floor

of the Senate, but we have also figured out how to work together. And I am proud of the work we have done on issues that are important to Ohio, like the Great Lakes, trade enforcement, addiction, and important judicial nominations like the district court judge we just confirmed this afternoon.

Despite our differences, we made progress for Ohio together. I hope you will have the same type of relationship, a good working relationship, with my friend Senator-elect J.D. Vance. J.D. has an impressive background of service in our military and in the private sector. I know he wants to make a difference in the lives of Ohio workers and families, and I look forward to watching him in action here in the Senate.

I know what it is like to be in public service with young children so I want to wish J.D., his wife Usha, and their three kids well. Jane and I support you both.

Thanks to everyone who has served on Team Portman throughout my career—the first Bush White House, the House of Representatives, the USTR, the OMB, and here in the Senate. We are having an alumni event tonight with a couple hundred of some of the best public servants ever assembled, and Jane and I are looking forward to seeing you all there. I have an amazing Senate staff who stuck with me to the bitter end. Thank you, both in Ohio and in Washington, DC. Many of them are here in the Chamber today.

I want to thank them for their hard work and their dedication to getting things done. They worked really hard for the people of Ohio and for our country and have enabled us to be so much more effective. Nothing we accomplished would have been possible without you.

I want to thank everyone who works in the Senate and makes it function well, whether it is the cloakroom staff, the doorkeepers, the Capitol Police, the cafeteria workers, the subway drivers, all of them in a very practical way. Democracy functions because of you, so thank you. I hope many of you can join us at our thank-you reception for you on Friday afternoon.

Special thanks to Leader MCCONNELL. MITCH, I appreciate your encouragement over the years. Your trust in me to take on a leadership role on important assignments and for your commitment and devotion to this institution and the health of our democracy.

None of this works without having a loving and supportive family. All of you know that. So to my wife Jane and the three people in the world I am most proud of—Jed, Will, and Sally—thank you for your unconditional support and the sacrifices you made. I am looking forward to being in Ohio full time, spending more time with family and friends, the Golden Lamb—our family restaurant—and getting back to the private sector. And, somehow, I hope to stay involved in the public policy issues we have been talking about today.

Finally, thanks to my Senate colleagues who made coming to work every day enjoyable and productive. Thanks for reaching out to me to work together and accepting my offers to work with you. Relationships matter in this place. I will miss my colleagues.

One consolation is that our retiring class consists of good friends who I hope to cross paths with in the real world. Senators BLUNT, BURR, INHOFE, LEAHY, and TOOMEY have all made impressive contributions in their tenure here. I am thinking maybe we should start a post-Senate support group.

And, come January, this place loses a great intellect and a great friend—BEN SASSE.

And I think, BEN, you should hold the meetings at the University of Florida, if it is OK.

Mr. SASSE. OK.

Mr. PORTMAN. OK. Done.

So to my colleagues, I have worked with every one of you in one way or another. Thank you for that privilege, and Godspeed as you continue to serve your constituents and continue to carry that torch of freedom forward.

Thank you.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO). The Senator from South Dakota.

TRIBUTE TO ROB PORTMAN

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, we all just had the opportunity to hear from our colleague—somebody who I am really going to miss—with his final remarks here on the Senate—well, I don't think his final remarks but certainly his, I guess you call it, going-away speech.

But I just appreciate so much having had the opportunity to work with Senator PORTMAN.

I know that, as he pointed out, staff not only here in the Chamber, around the Capitol, his personal staff—all people who have made profound contributions to that incredible record of accomplishments that he just talked about. That doesn't happen. Anybody who works here for very long realizes the incredible contributions that staff make to getting things done around here. And so I express my appreciation, as he did, to all of them for all you did to make Senator PORTMAN's time here so productive.

And it is great to see his wife Jane, daughter Sally here as well, who are all part of this partnership and this team that all of us know are so critical to being able to make a difference here in the Senate and the many sometimes sacrifices, contributions that they make on a day-in and day-out basis.

But ROB is someone I have gotten to break bread with a lot of times during our years together here in the Senate, and we have become really good friends, and I am going to miss having him here, as I said.

ROB has spent a lot of years in public service serving this country—12 years in the House of Representatives, where I first got acquainted with him; U.S.

Trade Representative; Director of Office of Management and Budget; and, finally, 12 years here in the U.S. Senate.

I have served with him on the Senate Finance Committee for nearly 10 years, and his going, I will tell you, is a huge loss. He played an indispensable role in the historic tax reform legislation we passed in 2017, particularly with the transition to a modernized international tax system. Our outdated international tax rules had left America's global businesses at a competitive disadvantage in the global economy. And one of our priorities, when it came time to pass tax reform, was ensuring that American businesses could compete on a level playing field with their foreign counterparts.

Between his time in Congress and as Director of OMB and the U.S. Trade Representative's Office, ROB has a wealth of knowledge when it comes to American economic competitiveness and in the international tax system, and he quickly became the lead on that aspect of tax reform—and not just on that, but on so many aspects on that very complicated piece of legislation.

Our final legislation brought the United States international tax system into the 21st century by replacing our outdated worldwide system with a modernized territorial tax system so that American businesses are not operating at a disadvantage next to their foreign competitors, and we saw an almost immediate positive effect for American businesses, which, of course, means that we saw positive results for American workers. And that is really, in large part, thanks to ROB.

It is an important legacy, and it joins ROB's long list of achievements in public service, some of which, he mentioned, from restraining unfunded mandates on States and securing resources for addiction prevention and treatment, to advancing a pro-world trade agenda good for American workers and businesses alike.

He has also been a strong voice for American leadership and values on the global stage, especially, as he mentioned, as a cofounder of the Senate Ukraine Caucus.

It is sad to see ROB leaving the Senate, but he spent a lifetime helping to build up our country, and I know his contributions won't end here.

I am also happy that he will have more time to spend with his family and with his wife Jane. Jane is terrific. Like me, ROB married up, and I know ROB is looking forward to having more time to spend together.

I also know ROB is planning to get more involved in the family business, the Golden Lamb Inn and Restaurant in Lebanon, OH, which has played host to at least a dozen U.S. Presidents over the years.

And, as I said, while ROB's time in the Senate may be coming to a close, I know that he fully intends to continue doing what he has been doing throughout his career, and that is working to

make our country a better and more prosperous place.

ROB, congratulations on your years here in the Senate. I hope you get some very well-deserved rest in the coming months, and I, like everyone else here, look forward to seeing your next chapter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, I also rise today to pay tribute to someone who is literally a friend across the aisle and across State lines.

Now, you might not think that the senior Senator from Michigan, a Democrat, and the junior Senator from Ohio, a Republican, would be friends. After all, our States share a long and passionate rivalry, particularly on the football field.

This rivalry is especially intense on game day, like recently, when the Michigan Wolverines defeated Ohio State Buckeyes 45 to 23. I am just saying.

I particularly, Senator PORTMAN, wanted to say this out loud to make sure Senator BROWN heard it also.

Of course, my friend ROB Portman may have been cheering. And he may never really say this, but, you know, I am often wondering if, behind the scenes, he is sort of cheering both sides on that because he has never advertised it and he has never said it up to this point, but let me say today that he is a graduate of the University of Michigan Law School. Now that he is retiring, maybe he can say it out loud. So we are glad to have him there.

Senator PORTMAN has been a wonderful partner on issues important to both of our States, both Great Lakes and trade.

We have served as cochair of the Senate Great Lakes Task Force since 2017, and we have gone to bat together on behalf of our beloved lakes time and time again.

We have introduced and passed legislation to stop invasive species from reaching and destroying our Great Lakes. When the Trump administration tried to slash nearly all the funding for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, we fought back together and we won. And since then, we have passed legislation to reauthorize the program and celebrated when we secured \$1 billion through the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, the single largest investment ever for the Great Lakes. And it would not have happened without Senator PORTMAN.

I have always said that the Great Lakes shouldn't be a partisan issue, and thanks to ROB, they have not been.

We found ways to work together on the issue of trade as well. We fought for American workers when we served together in the House and then continued a strong working relationship when Senator PORTMAN left to become the U.S. Trade Representative under President Bush.

In the Senate, we have partnered to ensure that American workers have a

level playing field. That included a great congressional delegation trip to Vietnam and South Korea, where we met with trade officials, Senator PORTMAN and I, and I got to see how much he is respected by these world leaders.

From strengthening our supply chains to securing funding to revitalized communities to promoting recycling to planting trees to funding our community health centers to keeping plastic pollution out of the Great Lakes—there is no end to the number of issues we have worked on together.

ROB, I am going to miss you. I have so valued your friendship and working relationship here. You have made a real difference, but I know you are going to enjoy spending more time with Jane and Jed and Will and Sally and watching more Michigan games that you can finally admit you enjoy.

I wish you the best of everything and hope we are going to continue to see you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. ROMNEY. Madam President, I have had both the good fortune and the misfortune of working closely with Senator ROB Portman.

I had the misfortune of debating him in 2012. He was kind enough to play the part of President Obama in my debate practice sessions. He was relentless, determined, unforgiving, and anxious to delve into the most minute facts and figures in order to defeat me and to knock any complacency I might have had out of my heart.

He more than made up for my debate whooping by tirelessly and repeatedly accompanying me across Ohio and other States, drumming up support for my campaign, raising money, and jousting with the wing nuts that tried to derail my campaign.

When I came to the Senate, I found that many of those same qualities—his relentlessness, determination, tirelessness, and ability to dig into the details—have made him a singularly successful United States Senator.

I worked alongside him on several bills. On each occasion, they became law because he dug into them, negotiated the most thorny of issues, drove the process to a result, and never, ever gave up.

We formed eight working groups on the bipartisan infrastructure bill because there were too many conflicts, too many subjects, too many obstacles for our entire group of 10 to resolve without dividing it into parts we could deal with one by one.

He then decided that he would be a member of every single one of those subgroups, knowing that he would be needed to actually drive each of us to a conclusion and a result.

You see, there are some people in politics who believe that a fiery speech or a bold appearance on a cable show and a reputation for fighting the opposition, that that is the measure of success. Not so ROB Portman.

He came here to pass bills and actually shape policy that would help the American people and strengthen our country. He came to fight and win, not just to fight. And he has won for America time and time again.

More important to me personally than all his winning is his friendship, his honor, and his character. He is a genuinely good man, and he is blessed to have married an even better woman. I will miss ROB PORTMAN in the Senate. As I think many of my colleagues know, he has been a bit of a stabilizer for me here. I will miss him and Jane in the neighborhood of our lives.

God bless you, ROB PORTMAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. COONS. Madam President, I rise to also offer to my thoughts on the career and service, the personality and the values of Senator ROB PORTMAN, one of a number of retiring colleagues whom I will dearly miss.

I was somewhat surprised by the timing of Senator BLUNT's farewell address and missed the opportunity to also speak to his departure. They have in common an important shared characteristic: a passion for getting things done, for being a Senator who serves their State and Nation, who works across the aisle and delivers real solutions.

Stop taxing death and disability—that is the first bill that ROB and I got to the President's desk and signed into law. Under the previous administration, it had a very catchy name, and it was a simple solution to a problem most of us had never heard of, which was that if someone who had taken out student loans died and thus was unlikely to repay them and those student loans were discharged as a result of their permanent disability or death, that benefit was taxed, and the tax attached, in the case of one of my constituents, to their parents, to the estate of the deceased child.

When I first talked to ROB about this on the floor, he said: That is a terrible thing; we should stop it. From that simple germ grew a dozen different legislative initiatives.

Before this Congress ends, we will get the reauthorization of the End Wildlife Trafficking Act and the reauthorization of ROB's landmark work in tropical rainforest and coral reef preservation to the President's desk.

We had the chance to travel the world together. We had a remarkable trip, as did Senator KLOBUCHAR, to Ukraine—although I think our trip was just a little bit more comfortable on the train than yours. But it was a memorable opportunity to visit the Ukrainian refugees with their own incredible Embassy staff and to present the Liberty Medal from the National Constitution Center to President Zelenskyy.

I am also, I must say, grateful for your leadership on the Respect for Marriage Act, which is today going to the President's desk.

It was in August, as we traveled to five countries in Africa, together with our spouses and a great bipartisan group you helped pull together, to look at how human development can be the key to wildlife conservation in countries across the continent where too often there is instability that leads to the loss of biodiversity and to an increase in lawlessness and terrorism, and we found a way to craft together a potential legislative solution that I look forward to carrying in the years ahead.

To Jed, to Will, and to Sally, you have a remarkable dad. To Jane, thank you for being such a delightful, engaging, and supportive partner. My wife Annie and I will deeply miss you and ROB as colleagues here in the Senate, as a legislative partner, and as a personal friend.

God bless you on the next chapter of your life, and we look forward to staying in touch.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. HOEVEN. Madam President, you know, listening to Senator PORTMAN's speech, I don't know how you cannot be impressed with his incredible record of accomplishment, and it is a record of accomplishment that will stand the test of time. It is not surprising because all you have to do is look at all the things he accomplished before coming to the United States Senate. So it certainly is no surprise that he has done incredible work over the last 12 years.

He was 14 years, I think, in the House and had a tremendous record of success there. He was U.S. Trade Ambassador for President Bush, and that has the same status as full Ambassador. So for all of his time here in the Senate, he didn't want me to call him Senator PORTMAN; he always wanted me to call him Ambassador Portman. Instead, I call him "El Gran Toro," but that is another story which I will get to. And he was OMB Director for President Bush. So when you look at the incredible experience and track record of accomplishment that he brought here, it is no surprise that—in his speech, he talked about a lot of incredible accomplishments, but there is a lot more that you didn't talk about. You could have talked for a long, long time because you truly did accomplish so many things that are important not just for the Buckeye State but for our country. I am just pleased to have had the opportunity to work with you.

You mentioned some of the things we worked on, and it is interesting because as you were talking about the things you worked on and the Members you worked with, I just took a quick count. There were more than 20 Senators sitting here, and you mentioned every single one of them and many, many more. I kind of got the feeling that if all 100 Senators were here, you probably could have mentioned every single one of them and something that

you accomplished with them. Think about what that says—Republicans and Democrats.

I think he could have had every single Senator on the floor, and he could have gone around and talked about, hey, you remember we worked on this and we worked on that, and not just worked on it but passed it into legislation, and in every case, it was something that had a meaningful impact for our country and for our respective States.

Senator PORTMAN and I came here together, and we have been close right from the start, probably a little bit of our shared heritage from college. We worked together. We traveled together, you know, around the world—India, South Korea, obviously Mexico, Central America—and invariably learned an incredible amount on those trips. But whether it was on those trips or almost any other time, I always learned from ROB. I mean, the guy has incredible experience and a lifetime of learning but also such a keen intellect—such a keen intellect. He is somebody who imparts that knowledge to you in the best way possible, never coming across with any kind of ego or "I know something that maybe you don't" or anything like that but just in a friendly, helpful, great way.

The other thing is his ability to work with people. I have observed and tried to learn from it as well. I mean, it doesn't matter where you are going or what you are doing, he takes the time to talk to people and really talk to them—not just talk at them but actually connect with them and get a smile on their face.

That is one of the reasons why I asked: Hey, ROB, why don't you teach me some Spanish? We would go to a restaurant, and he would just start speaking Spanish with somebody, and you could just see them—their face would light up, and they would smile. He would make them happy and make them feel welcome and warm. And he was always genuine—always genuine—not doing it like a politician would do it but the way a person would do it for another person, somebody who actually cares about people.

That is maybe where I kind of want to go as I wrap up here, is that, you know, all the work he talked about, all of these accomplishments, these things are important. They are important for Ohio. They are important for our country and beyond. But his motivation in doing it was always because he does care about people.

He recognized the things he is doing—you know, you have to compromise here. You don't get things all your own way or the way you think would be absolutely the best outcome. You have to work with people. You have to compromise to get a result. But he always was guided by the fact that he knew what he was doing. He did make things a little bit better for other people. That is the right motivation. That is the right reason to be here and do this work.

So we will truly, truly miss ROB and Jane and their wonderful family, and I have gotten to know them all.

We are going to miss you a lot, but I do know this: We are going to continue to see you. We are going to continue to work on things with you.

I am not sure what he is going to do next, but it is just like I started out talking about. His incredible record of accomplishment before he got here and his incredible record of accomplishment here, both in what he has done and the relationships and friendships he has built, leaves no doubt—no doubt whatsoever—that he is going to continue to do some wonderful and amazing things, and I look forward to seeing what those things are.

ROB, we are going to miss you. Thanks for all you have done. Thanks for being such a good friend.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. I will take off where Senator HOEVEN left off.

Listening to Senator HOEVEN talk, I was thinking, what are we going to do—JOHN and me—without ROB here to give us grief about our joint events that we do between Fargo, ND, and Moorhead? Several times, we have told ROB that we were heading out to do some esoteric event together, and he would give us a lot of grief. But then we would always send him pictures of the event to verify that this actually happened, and we had a lot of fun doing that.

I was actually thinking as I heard our colleagues talk about how ROB always teaches. This is something John mentioned. He always passes on the torch. My favorite example of that—and you are going to remember this story, ROB—was when my daughter started college, and Senator PORTMAN was going to speak at the college because his son was there, and he figured out that she was there, and he personally invited her to his talk at a residential college. She was a brandnew freshman. She went in there and sat down. She told me how nervous she was.

Two hours later, she comes back and calls me. ROB had spoken in his typical way, in a very, very authoritative manner but in a very nice way—maybe a little critical of the then-President, President Obama, where he didn't agree with him. My daughter, a freshman in college, calls me and says: Mom, you know, Senator PORTMAN said this. Why didn't President Obama do this? Why did this happen that way?

I said: Honey—I explained everything, and I said: Abigail, you have lived with me for 18 years, and I would hope that you would give some credence to what I said. You have been with ROB PORTMAN for an hour and a half.

She said: But Mom—I will never forget this—Senator PORTMAN is really distinguished, Mom. Senator PORTMAN has a lot of dignity, Mom.

Anyway, this was a family story for a long period of time, and I think part of that was he was able to reach out to students at a school, able to make his case, make the world bigger for my daughter in that way, just as he has made the world bigger for all of us.

For me, it started with our work on human trafficking under both Democratic and Republican Presidents. It extended into, I remember, the work on the USMCA. There was a moment where we feared Canada was not going to be with us and it was just going to be USMA, and the head of the Canadian Inter-Parliamentary Group reached out to ROB and many other Senators. But ROB was incredibly helpful in working with the previous administration to work out some details and get that done.

You mentioned in your speech, ROB, fentanyl and our work together on that. You have just been tremendous in understanding that there are two sides of this: prosecution, going after the bad guys and doing everything we can to keep drugs out of the hands of people who don't deserve to get addicted to them, but also the treatment and the—what we did, along with SHELTON WHITEHOUSE and, way back then, Kelly Ayotte and many others, with the First Step Act and your understanding of the need to work on addiction.

For me, lastly, I will just say there is no better sign that you were someone, as Senator BLUNT was saying, who wasn't just kind of ending your time with doing nothing—far from it. There is everything from the infrastructure bill—I see Senator SINEMA here—to the work you have done with so many.

For me, it was your devotion to Ukraine. People who will never know your name, who will never know how many times you went there to stand up for the people of their country against the inhuman barbarism of Vladimir Putin—I remember standing with you at that mass grave, at those burned-out apartment buildings, and the way you were able to make the case, working with the State Department, for what the people of Ukraine needed and what would work and the thoughtful and considerate way that people at our Embassy—all the work that they did. I remember the joy we took in finding out that one of the top names that week for new babies in Ukraine was HIMARS and the smile on your face.

ROB, we are going to miss you so much, but just as John said, I have a feeling that this is not your last act and that, along with Jane and your wonderful family, there will be much more to come.

Thank you, Senator PORTMAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, you know, it is often said here that everything has been said, but not everybody has said it yet.

(Laughter.)

This is actually a case where everything won't be said today and can't be

said. The remarkable legislative accomplishments that ROB has made are truly that—they are just remarkable.

When we were serving early in the House together, there was this big retirement bill. I thought, for a while, of Senator PORTMAN that then-Congressman Cardin's first name was "PORTMAN" because it was all about the Portman-Cardin Act, the PORTMAN-CARDIN "this and that."

(Laughter.)

I had a little piece we were able to put in that was called the SIMPLE Plan. Maybe that is because the only thing I understood was the SIMPLE Plan. It was a helpful plan, but we probably wouldn't have gotten it done if ROB hadn't been constantly making the legislative things happen that he makes happen.

As I have said in my remarks, I have never served on a committee with ROB PORTMAN, in the House or in the Senate, in our more than 20 years of working together, but I have probably spent more time with him in meetings, as we have tried to figure out how to move forward, than I have with almost anybody else, whether they had been the House leadership meetings or have been the Senate leadership meetings. I knew so much about ROB that not only did Abby I and really know and appreciate the friendship with him and Jane—and I knew their kids—but there was a while when I knew the names of both of their dogs. That shows that you spend a lot of time with somebody if you know the names of both of their dogs. I did that with ROB.

He has done so well here. I was the whip in the House when ROB was the U.S. Trade Ambassador, and those trade bills are always hard to get done no matter how easy it seems. There was the Central American trade deal that we took to the floor, and like with so many was the case, we just decided: OK. Now is the time to go. I think we are going to get this done today. The work is good. Now we have just got to get the Members willing to go home and admit that they did this.

Trade agreements are good for the country, but often Members don't want to talk about them when they get home because you can always find, somewhere, somebody in your State who might think you could have done a better job in negotiating part of this.

Then there is another thing, I think, that ROB and I had in common and understood. I just heard today, on NewsRadio, while I was driving in this morning, their talking about the new, highly competitive States. They mentioned, for decades, Missouri and Ohio were always considered to be the two bellwether States. Those were the two States. I think, in our State, for 100 years, we voted for the Presidential winner every time but one. Ohio had about that same record.

We have also seen a political transition in our States—where they have gone from highly competitive, where you are really out there in so many

ways on your own when running for office, to where the parties have changed in ways that we may appreciate more than a lot of other people here would.

I had not thought about the support group. I am not sure—I hope I don't need that—but I sure do need and hope to have the additional time to continue our great friendship and times to talk. As several people have said, you always listen when ROB talks because he knows what he is talking about. That is a relatively rare currency anywhere—even in the U.S. Senate.

I hope we are going to spend enough time together that we won't miss each other, but, certainly, I will miss the times we have had to work together on both sides of the building. It was sometimes when you were with the administration and I was here, but congratulations on what you have done for America and what you have done for your family and the future of the country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Ms. SINEMA. Madam President, thanks for letting me speak here. I am not even on the list.

I just wanted to say a few comments about my friend and colleague ROB PORTMAN. I am not actually one to come and give a lot of speeches on the floor so this is a big deal. A lot of people stood up today to talk about ROB's accomplishments, of which they are numerous, but I want to talk about the ROB who is my friend.

ROB and I worked together for 6 months straight on the infrastructure package last year, which, as ROB mentioned in his comments, we built from the center out, which I am inordinately proud of. It is the model for how the legislative process should work in this country. I couldn't be more proud of him. I think, over the course of those 6 months, though, I shared more meals and more glasses of wine with ROB than with anyone in my personal life—ever. So, for that, I say to his wife and his children, I am sorry because ROB and I spent more time together, poring over spreadsheets in the basement of this U.S. Capitol, than I have ever spent with anyone, and I couldn't be more grateful for every one of those minutes.

ROB, in addition to being incredibly smart, incredibly focused, and incredibly committed to outcomes is also a delightful human being, and I consider him one of my closest friends in the world.

ROB, I am going to miss you so much, and I can't wait to go on ride bikes together. I don't want to go to the support group—I have no interest in that—but what I do have an interest in is spending time with you for many years to come. You are an incredible friend. You have got an incredible team that you have assembled, and I couldn't be more honored and privileged to consider you a lifelong friend. Thanks.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I am sure some people who are tuned into C-SPAN think they are watching an alternative universe because all of these Democrats have come to the floor to say something nice about a Republican, but it is ROB PORTMAN—a special Republican and a special friend.

(Laughter.)

We have worked on many things together over the years, but I really think the highlight of it has been the work that we have done together in the past year as coauthors of the Ukrainian Caucus.

I know that you have been there more often than I have, but I also know that your commitment to this issue goes way beyond anything political. It is personal. It is real. It is human. You can feel it.

ROB is the type of person, the type of Senator, who takes his job so very seriously. He put me to shame with the maps that he brought to the floor of the Senate on a regular basis to chart the course of the bravery and courage of the people of Ukraine as they fight for their freedom and their future and resist the invasion of Vladimir Putin and his thugs.

I know that you have been there to meet with Mr. Zelenskyy, who heads up the Ukrainian effort. I know, as we met this week and many weeks before, that when the Ukrainian Parliamentarians come to town, they look forward to meeting our caucus and particularly meeting the Senator from Ohio because they know that he understands their plight and that he is a voice for them.

It must be difficult to be a native of a small country—so distant from the United States—that is under constant attack, where people are leaving, their lives are being turned upside down, where innocent people are being killed every day, and you are counting on your friends in other parts of the world—the NATO alliance and particularly the United States of America. They find their way here to this Capitol Building with their Ambassador. We sit down, and we talk about the state of the war in Ukraine.

So many times, they look to you, ROB, and they look to our caucus for the kind of message to take back home—a message of hope that they are not in this alone.

Of all of the causes that I have worked on in the course of my senatorial career, this is one that means a lot to me. My mother was born in Lithuania, as I have probably mentioned to you. My feelings about freedom and my feelings about the oppression by the Russians and the Soviets over the years are very strong. That is being played out today in the course of the war in Ukraine.

I thank President Biden for his leadership, but I thank you, ROB, for making this bipartisan. Honest to goodness, that is why it is strong; that is why it is credible; that is why it is a cause that many of us in the Senate take so

very seriously. You have made that commitment.

I would like to mention one other issue. I know that you take pride in your legislative legacy—and you should—but back in 2013, you made an announcement that sent shock waves throughout Washington. You became the only sitting Republican Senator to endorse marriage equality. At the time, you attributed your position to a member of your family who was part of the LGBTQ community. You said that your son's courage “allowed me to think about this issue from a new perspective, and that's as a dad who loves his son” so very much.

Well, that evolution came full circle when you joined 11 of your Republican colleagues in supporting the Respect for Marriage Act, which protects marriage equality under Federal law. It was one of your final votes in the Chamber and a fitting coating to your proud legislative career.

Loretta and I wish you and your wife, Jane, and your three children all the best as you say farewell to Washington and welcome to Cincinnati or wherever your life may take you next. It has been an honor and a pleasure to serve with you.

Thank you, ROB.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I was on the floor earlier listening to Senator PORTMAN's farewell address to his colleagues in the U.S. Senate, and I must tell you, it brought back some very fond memories—over three decades of friendship between ROB PORTMAN and myself as colleagues, as partners, and as friends.

Earlier this week, we had a chance in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to express our appreciation to Senator PORTMAN for his service on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. His wife Jane was there, and I made an observation that the sacrifice that Jane has made and that his three children—Jed, Will, and Sally—we thank them for sharing Senator PORTMAN with us and with public service.

I think back about three decades. I first got to know Congressman PORTMAN in 1993, when he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. An introduction came from former Congressman Bill Gradison. Bill Gradison was a Congressman from Ohio that ROB PORTMAN succeeded in the U.S. House of Representatives.

I knew Bill Gradison from my days in the State legislature. We were friends. We had done some business—some bills—together in the House of Representatives, and he told me: You know, you are going to like this ROB PORTMAN. He is the type of guy you are going to be able to work with. And, by the way, I have an issue I would like the two of you to take up.

It was a legacy issue for Bill Gradison, and it dealt with hospice care. There wasn't a lot of interest in hospice care in the 1990s, but Congressman

PORTMAN and I got together and we worked on a bill, and we followed in Bill Gradison's footsteps to get that legislation accomplished. That was the beginning of a three-decade relationship that the two of us have had in pursuing legislation.

Perhaps our best known legislation is the PORTMAN-Cardin pension reform legislation. For many years, people thought my first name was Portman because of the association with Congressman PORTMAN at the time.

And I must tell you, we got amazing things done to expand retirement savings opportunities.

We are very proud that several bills were enacted and signed into law, but we are equally proud of the process that was used in order to put that legislation together.

We invited all stakeholders to join us. It was truly bipartisan. We wanted to get the best policy, and it was that process that led to the successful passage of the first Portman-Cardin bill that dramatically expanded retirement savings opportunities. Even though it was not in either the Democrat or Republican leadership package, we were able to get it into the Balanced Budget Act.

I mention the process because that is the process that Senator PORTMAN—Congressman PORTMAN—has always used. He has used the bipartisan process to try to bring us together to get the very best possible solutions to problems. It has been the bedrock of his career, and that is why he has been so successful here in the U.S. Senate, and so many of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle have expressed our gratitude for his public service.

Now, I must tell you, he used that relationship sometimes to move issues that were not necessarily his partner's top priority. As he mentioned on the floor, he got me engaged in the IRS reform bill that dealt with the nuts and bolts of the IRS.

Now, I ask you: How many people want to be known in their district for improving the IRS services for collecting their taxes?

But ROB PORTMAN was the leader on this, and he needed a Democrat in the House, and he was very persistent, and we were able to get significant reform done in the IRS when we were both Members of the House.

Well, as you know, ROB PORTMAN moved on to become the USTR, to become the budget director, and then returned to the U.S. Senate. And I was so pleased to be able to partner with him again when he returned to the U.S. Senate.

On the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, we talked about some of his major accomplishments. The two of us have worked together to promote the U.S.-Israel special relationship, to fight against anti-Semitism and the BDS movement, and there has been no stronger advocate in the U.S. Senate for the defense of Ukraine.

His record has been an unbelievable amount of accomplishments of getting

solid legislation accomplished because he has that ability to work across party line. He is very engaged on the issues. He knows the issues. He knows the substance. He knows your concerns. So we can work it out and reach a common level of agreement so we can get a bill to the finish line.

So that is why he has such a remarkable record in getting retirement legislation enacted into law, getting trade legislation enacted into law, dealing with our National Park Service enacted into law, fighting drug addiction, which has been one of his major passions, making a huge difference on our war against drugs.

And as was pointed out earlier, and I just really want to underscore that, his values of promoting human rights.

In so many cases, he has been the key supporter, initiator, and had the ability to reach the finish line on bills that affect the basic rights of Americans going against such issues as human trafficking and so many other areas.

So I just really wanted to take this time to say to my friend ROB PORTMAN, through the Presiding Officer, thank you so much for your many, many years of public service.

We wish Jane and you and your entire family only the best going forward. You have left the legislature once before and returned. Maybe, you will return again. We will see. But I wish you only happiness and success in what follows your Senate career. Thank you for sharing your talent with the American people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

MR. PORTMAN. Madam President, we have talked about more important legislative measures, and I just want to say thank you to all of my colleagues and to my colleague from Illinois who spoke and to the others who were overly generous in their comments. I appreciate it. I think my mom would have believed it, and my dad would have liked it.

Seriously, you can see why I will miss this place and why I believe that these colleagues, who talked all about the need for us to find that common ground and make a difference for our constituents, are people I have enjoyed working with and look forward to staying in touch with.

So this is a bittersweet moment. I am looking forward to getting back to Ohio full time with family and friends, as I have said, and the private sector. I have a deep respect for my colleagues, and I thank them for being on the floor today even though the jet fumes can already be smelled and people are already heading back for their weekends and important meetings back home.

So thank you, Madam President. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, let me add my thanks to Senator PORTMAN for his tremendous work here. I wish him the very best in his future as well.

PREVENT PANDEMICS ACT

Madam President, I come to the floor today to talk about a very important issue.

Our country has made great progress in the fight against COVID-19. Families have been getting back to their daily lives. The thing I keep hearing from people in my home State is they want to keep it that way. They want to keep moving forward and making sure we never find ourselves in a situation like that again. I couldn't agree more, but that means actually taking action. It means not letting this moment—this Congress—pass us by and, instead, actually delivering the public health reforms that families need, which is why I am here today urging my colleagues to ensure that any end-of-the-year package includes our bipartisan PREVENT Pandemics Act.

Senator BURR and I led the HELP Committee this Congress, and from day one, it was clear to us that pandemic preparedness had to be a priority because the next time there is a crisis like this, we cannot have people asking: Why can't I get a test? Where can I get reliable information? How can we be so unprepared for this?

That means we must learn the lessons of the pandemic and ensure that our government actually works better and smarter in preparing and responding to public health threats, which is exactly what Senator BURR and I set out to do when we crafted the PREVENT Pandemics Act, which passed out of our HELP Committee in an overwhelming 20-to-2 vote earlier this year.

Our bill improves our public health system by learning from what worked and what did not in our COVID response. A big piece of that is establishing the Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy at the White House to serve as mission control so that we have a team in place, ready to go, 24/7, to guide our Federal response to new and emerging threats.

We have also seen how dangerous shortages have been throughout this crisis, which is why the PREVENT Pandemics Act strengthens our stockpiles and supply chains for drugs and ventilators and testing and components and masks and other lifesaving medical supplies. Of course, with a new threat, the issue isn't just a shortage of tools; it is that the tests and the treatments and the vaccines may not even exist yet. So our bill establishes ARPA-H, which is a new Agency focused on cutting-edge medical research like the kind that made it possible for us to develop a safe, effective COVID-19 vaccine in record time.

Our bill also supports potentially lifesaving research on issues like antivirals for pathogens with pandemic potential, antimicrobial resistance, better coordination in our blood supply, best practices for emergency preparedness and response, and long COVID, which many people are still struggling with.

This pandemic has also put a spotlight on how inadequate data from outdated and often incompatible systems can make it very hard for our health experts to do their jobs. In the 21st century, the CDC should not be collating data sent to them from fax machines, and incomplete demographic data should not hinder our experts in making lifesaving decisions.

Put simply, our government can work better and faster than this. That is why the PREVENT Pandemics Act will finally help modernize and standardize our public health data practices.

Everyone should understand that, with some really commonsense reforms, we can make our public health system work better for everyone—by the way, including our communities of color, Tribes, people with disabilities, rural communities, and others who have really, as we have seen, borne the brunt of this crisis.

We are talking about really basic, bipartisan steps, like making sure we have Tribal access to medical supply stockpiles, better practices for demographic data collection, and improving diversity in clinical trials. That is especially critical.

In fact, the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, in my home State of Washington, just published a new study showing how Black communities, Asian communities, women, and others were underrepresented in many of the U.S. COVID clinical trials. We have to do better for all of our communities.

And we have to do better for parents too. I have heard from too many moms and dads throughout this pandemic who felt like no one was listening to them about the challenges that their kids and their families were facing. As a mother and a grandmother, I pressed for this bill to make sure the National Advisory Committee on Children and Disasters, which directly advises the Secretary of Health, must include parents, caregivers, and teachers as members.

Of course, in addition to all of those commonsense steps to strengthen our public health system for future health emergencies, there is more work to do if we are to fully reckon with the lessons of this pandemic, which is why Senator BURR and I worked with our other Members to include a bipartisan proposal for an independent task force, modeled after the 9/11 Commission, to conduct a comprehensive investigation into the U.S. response to the COVID-19 pandemic and issue recommendations.

While there is more to do to strengthen our public health system beyond these reforms—and I will keep pushing on this reform no matter what—the PREVENT Pandemics Act represents meaningful, bipartisan progress carefully negotiated between Republicans and Democrats over nearly a year.

I should say that it also reflects Senator BURR's longstanding focus on pandemic preparedness. This has been a life passion for him, even before this

pandemic. His thoughtful expertise and his tireless work has been critical to crafting a strong bipartisan bill. I could not have asked for a better partner across the aisle to work with over the past 2 years.

Earlier this week, I listened to Senator BLUNT's farewell speech, and in his address to this body, he said: We don't have to agree on everything; we just have to agree on one thing.

That is how we help people and solve problems. In our PREVENT Pandemics Act, Republicans and Democrats agree on a lot of things.

Families across the country are watching closely. Let's show them that we are taking the lessons of this pandemic seriously. Let's show them that we are taking action so we never go through a crisis like that again. Let's make sure that the PREVENT Pandemics Act is part of our yearend package.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MURPHY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. MURPHY. Madam President, \$847 billion is a lot of money to spend on anything in 1 year, even in Washington terms. It is enough money, for instance, to make sure that not a single child goes hungry anywhere in the world ever again. It is enough money to end homelessness in America, provide free preschool and college for every American, build high-speed rail between every American city, and make childcare free for families.

Frankly, come up with five problems that plague parts of the world or parts of the country, design a solution, and you could probably solve all five for a year for \$847 billion.

Here is another number that is big: \$80 billion. Now, that is smaller than \$847 billion but still a lot of money.

For \$80 billion, you could build a high-speed railroad from New York to Washington, you could build 4,000 brandnew, state-of-the-art high schools in underserved communities, or you could hire—wait for it—a million public school teachers.

Here is why I tell you this. Next week, likely, this body is apparently going to be on a glidepath to pass an \$847 billion Defense budget authorization for the current fiscal year. That is an \$80 billion increase over last year. That is a 10-percent increase in just 1 year.

There has been very little public debate, and there is going to be very little debate on this floor over whether this is a good idea, about whether we should spend \$80 billion on this or whether that \$80 billion would be spent better on something else.

There is no debate, and there is going to be little debate here, in part, because the process of passing this bill is pretty broken.

Thanks to Senator REED, the Armed Services Committee is a functioning committee. The Democrats and Republicans on that committee write this bill together with an open amendment process. If you are a member of the Armed Services Committee, thanks to Senator REED and Senator INHOFE's leadership, you have a lot of opportunities to weigh in on the size and scope of the U.S. defense budget.

But the problem begins once the bill leaves the Armed Services Committee. Then the bill kind of disappears and gets changed. That is not Chairman REED's fault. That is our collective decision to endorse that process.

The first thing that happens, particularly this year, is that many, many big, important pieces of policy get added to the Defense bill. Some of them are good policy, but some of them aren't. But there is no democratic process in which Members of this body get to review what is added to the Defense bill. There is no notification of rank-and-file Members so that we can provide input.

Again, as I understand it, the Armed Services Committee doesn't want to be in this position. They would rather just have a vote on their original bill, as we did for decades until just recently, when all of this extra policy got added to the Defense bill. But because today there are so few avenues for that other legislation to find a path to the floor, in large part because Republicans are using the filibuster to clog up the floor of the Senate, the Defense bill becomes this kind of evacuation helicopter carrying all the passengers they can fit in it.

For the first time this year, there are more pages in the Defense bill dedicated to nondefense items than to defense items.

This might be acceptable if Senators could offer amendments on the floor, remove parts of the bill we don't like, make other parts better—at least have our day. But the other new normal here is that there is going to be zero amendments, amendment votes, likely in the Senate debate.

It is the same problem. There are a handful of Republicans here who don't want to legislate, and so they are likely going to refuse to give consent to vote on amendments, and, plus, as I mentioned, they clog up the floor with filibuster votes, which means that you can't get big, important pieces of legislation done, and so they all find their way onto the Defense bill.

But I just want to plead with my colleagues for a moment that there is a better way to do this. We don't have to look too far in the past to see what a real debate on the Defense bill could look like. I just want all of my colleagues to think how much more interesting this place would be, how much healthier the Senate would be if we

could have debates on Defense bills that looked like they did just 20 years ago.

I was just curious. So I literally just picked a year out of a hat from a slightly different generation in the Senate. I swear, I didn't cherry-pick the year. I just went back to 2000—the year 2000, right—a nice convenient date.

For the fiscal year 2000 Defense bill debate—which by the way, happened in May, not in December—the Senate took rollcall votes on 13 amendments. There were many amendments on contested, controversial policy that got full debate and full votes, and there were a whole bunch of other amendments that got voice votes in the Senate. But on the amendments that got full debate on the Senate floor and rollcall votes, there was an 87–12 vote on the legality of a new NATO strategic plan, a 49–50 vote to compel information from the Secretary of Health and Human Services on welfare reform, 48–52 on a War Powers Resolution for the war in the Balkans, 90–0 on a measure to encourage Balkan war crimes prosecution, 52–47 on a contested military promotion case, 40–60 to authorize a new round of base closures, 44–56 on a nuclear weapon retirement policy, 49–51 and then 51–49 to remove restrictions on prison labor products, 49–51 to remove restrictions on abortions on DOD property, 21–77 to limit funding for the Balkan war, 11–87 to limit the cost of the F-18 program, and 98–0 to support sanctions on Libya.

That is a lot of debate on really important foreign policy and national security policy on the floor of the Senate. That is virtually unthinkable in the modern Senate, and we are all poorer for it.

Back then, every Senator—not just leadership—saw themselves as having a coequal responsibility to set U.S. defense policy, and they required the process on the floor to reflect that belief.

In just that 1 year, 2000, Senators took three votes on the Balkan war, a vote on fighter costs, a vote on base closures, sanctions, and military promotions.

I go through this exercise just to explain to my colleagues that it just doesn't have to be like this. Those of us not on the Armed Services Committee or not in leadership don't have to be relegated to 70 rubberstamps with virtually no ability to have meaningful, real-time impact on the bill once it emerges from committee.

But I make this point for another reason as well. When there is limited debate and limited input from rank-and-file Members on a bill this big, on policy this important, I would argue that we miss the opportunity to be able to step back from this year-to-year creep of existing policy and ask ourselves: Are we doing it right?

Are we spending hundreds of billions of dollars in a way that actually protects this country and our national in-

terests; or are we simply continuing down a path, continuing to invest and overinvest in weapons of war and underinvest in the tools that are necessary to prevent war?

And \$847 billion is a ton of money, but so is \$80 billion, this year's increase in authorized defense spending.

Now, let me say this: There is no doubt that there are legions of meritorious programs in this defense budget. Frankly, I publicly and proudly support many programs that are built and constructed in Connecticut: our submarine fleet, our helicopters, our fighter engines.

Why? Because I really do believe that the United States is the world's defender of democracy, the defender of the rule of law, the defender of international norms and free navigation. We have to be the world leader in kinetic, hard military power.

Ukraine is an example of why conventional military might still matters. Big nations, like Russia and China, are not content any longer to stay inside their boxes. They are, like pre-World War II times, seeking to revise their borders through invasion; and while the United States is currently at no risk of being invaded ourselves, we do still have a responsibility to step up and help others, to help reinforce that post-World War II order to ensure that wars of aggression do not become normalized.

But that post-World War II order is under threat not just because countries like Russia and China are using or threatening to use their militaries with alarming new frequency. The lion's share of threats to the United States and threats to world stability are often referred to not as conventional military threats but what is commonly referred to as asymmetric threats.

Now, this generally means they are threats that cannot be addressed just through military power—air power, armies, nuclear weapons, the kind of things that are funded in this Defense bill.

Let me give you some examples. Thousands of pages of think tank reports and endless hours of congressional testimony are dedicated to this lament that China's influence around the world is growing due to its willingness to aggressively invest in developing economies, critical mineral supplies, and supply chain routes. For instance, today China owns over 100 different international ports. They own a hundred ports outside of China in 60 different countries.

A new study revealed that China's development bank lent more money in sub-Saharan Africa than the development banks of the United States, Germany, Japan, and France combined. Now, to fix this, we need to be growing the size of U.S. development finance. But it is like pulling teeth to get Congress to extend the authorities or borrowing and capital limitations of the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation.

Last year, DFC announced that it had lent more money than any year before: \$7.4 billion. That is a lot of money, \$7.4 billion. This July, China's largest development bank announced that its 6-month total for a targeted set of urban infrastructure loans in the developing world, just a tiny piece of their overall portfolio, was \$27 billion.

U.S. development finance isn't even playing in the same ballpark as Chinese development finance.

Here is another example of asymmetric power: It is kind of cliché these days to remind policymakers that information is power. But Ukraine's democracy is not just under attack from a foreign army; it is also under attack from misinformation. China, Russia, Iran, nonstate actors, they are spending billions of dollars all over the world spreading messages into democracies to try to create division and undermine faith in the rule of law.

That controversy around Colin Kaepernick's protest, that was mostly a creation of 500 Russian internet bots who posted an incredible 12,000 tweets inflaming public opinion.

China's global disinformation campaign is equally robust. For instance, the largest backer of Philippines' President—former President Rodrigo Duterte's illegal assassination campaign? Chinese social media farms.

But, once again, the United States just chooses asymmetry by letting these countries—Russia and China and others—dominate the information space.

Here is an example: the budget for RT, just one of Putin's international television and online news operations, \$2.8 billion; the budget for the U.S. Agency for Global Media, which funds all of our overseas broadcasting, \$1 billion.

How do you compete with those kind of funding discrepancies?

Here is one more example. A few years ago, I was in Dublin, coincidentally, at the same time of a major telecommunications contract tender in Ireland. Ireland was making this key decision to award its internet backbone to a European firm or to Huawei, the Chinese communications conglomerate.

I was told by a very competent but, frankly, very overwhelmed defense attaché assigned to our Irish Embassy that, over the prior few months, the Chinese Embassy had grown by leaps and bounds as dozens of new Chinese diplomats and provocateurs arrived in town to try to help sway the award for Huawei. Now, matched up against this legion of Chinese diplomats was this one guy, our single defense attaché, maybe supported by a couple diplomats in the Embassy.

Now, he was competent, but he had no background in telecommunications policy—and, frankly, really nobody else there did either, and no extra help was on the way.

The same phenomenon plays out with energy projects. Other nations

seamlessly integrate their energy resources with their diplomatic and national security efforts. There is no separation between the Middle East's oil and their foreign politics. The same for Russia or Iran or Venezuela. But U.S. energy executives are not representing the U.S. Government, which means our diplomats are on their own in conducting energy policy, which means they have an enormous amount of catching up to do against these other petro powers.

But for the first time, today, the United States is not the leading country when it comes to diplomatic posts around the world. That distinction now belongs to—guess who?—China. As our adversaries try to undermine democracies and rule of law and use their energy and technology resources to win allies, we simply don't have the means to keep up, another asymmetric advantage for our competitors.

We have no dedicated anticorruption or technology or energy policy corps within our foreign service. It is not because we don't need this capacity; it is just because we can't afford it. We lament this asymmetric advantage that other countries have on nondefense capabilities, but it is just a choice. It is a choice because we pass, year after year, these massive defense bills, and then we choose not to increase the capabilities that would actually protect us: the investments in nonmilitary capabilities.

Listen, I get it. I know this bill is going to pass, but why on Earth aren't we spending more time asking the tough questions about whether the balance of our spending on national security is right-sized to the actual threats the United States and our democratic allies face?

Yes, the Ukraine war is worth fighting, and it is expensive, but does it really make sense to spend 847 times more money on conventional military tools than we spend on winning the information war? Does it really make sense to add 10 percent to the defense budget while doing nothing to increase the size of our international development bank?

Do we really think that we are adequately responding to the actual array of threats posed to this country with a spending allocation that ends up with America having 11,000 diplomats, total, and 12,000 employees of military grocery stores?

American foreign policy today suffers from a crippling lack of imagination. American leaders complain about these asymmetric threats but refuse to acknowledge that this asymmetry exists only because we choose to do this: pass an \$847 billion defense budget with a 10 percent, 1-year increase and do nothing, at the same time, to build the real capacities necessary to keep up with our adversaries' investments in nonmilitary tools of influence.

We could decide—this Congress could decide—to build a massive, modern international development bank. We

could decide—this Congress could decide—not to let RT dominate the international information space. We could decide—all of us, this Congress—to have enough diplomats around the world to be able to fight the fights that matter to us.

We should imagine this world in which we fight toe to toe with the Chinese and the Russians and other adversaries in the development, information, technology, energy, and diplomatic spheres. We should imagine that world and then put in place a plan to achieve it.

Asymmetry is a choice. It is a choice for our adversaries, and it is a choice for us. And it is a consequence of our entire budget—for development aid, anti-propaganda efforts, democracy promotion, human rights advancement, humanitarian assistance, and diplomacy—being about the same size as the 1-year increase in the defense budget.

And \$847 billion is a lot of money to spend without a real debate on the Senate floor, without the ability to offer amendments. I think this country would be better off, I think our security would be better protected, if we just took a step back, asked some hard questions about how we allocate money within our national security budget, and took the time to have a real floor debate with real input about it all.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNOCK). The clerk will call the roll. The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all postclosure debate time on the Douglas nomination be considered expired and the vote on confirmation be at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Republican leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 1285, 1286, 1287, and all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Coast Guard and Foreign Service; that the nominations be confirmed en bloc; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations were confirmed en bloc, as follows:

IN THE COAST GUARD

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Coast Guard to

the grade indicated under title 14, U.S.C., section 2121(e):

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Richard E. Batson
Capt. Michael E. Campbell
Capt. Russell E. Dash
Capt. Amy B. Grable
Capt. Matthew W. Lake
Capt. Ralph R. Little
Capt. Jeffrey K. Randall
Capt. Wilborne E. Watson

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Coast Guard to the grade indicated under title 14, U.S.C., section 2121(d):

To be rear admiral

Mary M. Dean
Charles E. Fosse
Chad L. Jacoby
Carola J. List
Michael W. Raymond

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Coast Guard to the grade indicated under title 14, U.S.C., section 2121(e):

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. William G. Dwyer

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE COAST GUARD

* PN2677 COAST GUARD nominations (173) beginning WILLIAM C. ADAMS, and ending YVONNE C. YANG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 29, 2022.

* PN2678 COAST GUARD nominations (83) beginning CRAIG H. ALLEN, JR., and ending NICHOLAS S. WORST, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 29, 2022.

* PN2691 COAST GUARD nominations (5) beginning BRIAN J. MAGGI, and ending LISA M. THOMPSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of October 11, 2022.

* PN2774 COAST GUARD nominations (4) beginning TROY E. FRYAR, and ending JOHN D. HUGHES, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 15, 2022.

* PN2794 COAST GUARD nominations (9) beginning AMBER S. WARD, and ending CHRISTOPHER ANDERSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 17, 2022.

IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

PN2169 FOREIGN SERVICE nomination of Ryan Giralt Bedford, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 19, 2022.

PN2775 FOREIGN SERVICE nominations (52) beginning Gary P. Anthony, and ending Stephanie A. Bunce, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of November 15, 2022.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 1201, Shailen P. Bhatt, of Michigan, to be Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration; that the Senate vote on the nomination without intervening action or debate; that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the nomination. The legislative clerk read the nomination of Shailen P. Bhatt, of Michigan, to be Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Bhatt nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EVELYN BRANDT THOMAS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, since 1963, the State Journal-Register, the oldest newspaper in Illinois, has awarded its First Citizen Award to residents of Springfield who have selflessly given their time and resources to help and serve others. This year, the State Journal-Register has selected a central Illinois legend to receive its 2022 First Citizen Award: businesswoman and philanthropist, Evelyn Brandt Thomas.

If you ask Evelyn Brandt Thomas how she is doing, she often replies, "Better than I deserve." She is a true pioneer with deep roots in central Illinois. Evelyn was born in 1923 on a farm in Salisbury Township, just outside of Pleasant Plains. Her father, Albert Brandt, raised horses for the first 12 years of her life. And as life on a farm goes, Evelyn had to do it all. She would handle tractors, gather eggs, and milk the cows, all without the luxuries of electricity or indoor plumbing.

She was ahead of her time. Evelyn graduated from Springfield High School at just 16 years old and went on to receive a degree in accounting from Illinois Business College, an impressive feat at a time when women had few higher education opportunities and even fewer prospects in the fields of business and accounting.

After several years of working in advertising, in the early 1950s, Evelyn and her younger brother, Glen—"GB"—for short—founded Brandt Fertilizer, a company that sold liquid fertilizer to central Illinois farms. At the time, dry fertilizer dominated the local market, but it also would come in heavy, 50-lb. bags that farmers would have to haul all across the farm. GB and Evelyn recognized a need and seized on the opportunity. Their original motto was, "All You Have to Do is Lift the Hose." GB relied on his "gift of gab" going farm-to-farm selling this new product to

make farmers lives easier while Evelyn handled the financials, which she watched like a hawk. Evelyn and GB were quite the duo, building their business on the principles of honesty and hard work.

Their principles paid off. What started as a liquid fertilizer company operating out of a truck and an office has now grown into BRANDT Consolidated, Inc., a successful agricultural business that sells products in more than 45 countries, has several hundred employees, and generates hundreds of millions of dollars in revenue each year. And it is still a family business. GB's son and Evelyn's nephew, Rick Brandt, has served as CEO and president since 1995.

But Evelyn's long list of accomplishments goes far beyond profits and sales. Over the years, she has pursued a number of philanthropic projects and given back to central Illinois and the region. She has been a champion of education—especially in encouraging more women to explore careers in agriculture—supporting a variety of institutions of higher learning, like the University of Illinois Springfield and Lincoln Land Community College, as well as nonprofits like the Education Center for the Visually Impaired. Evelyn has established scholarships at the University of Illinois Springfield—UIS—and the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. She continues to support 4-H, the youth development nonprofit organization where she met her late husband Gordon, and the Future Farmers of America—an organization that prepares young people to be leaders in business and agriculture.

In her work with the Education Center for the Visually Impaired, Evelyn has sought to improve the quality of life for people who are blind or visually impaired. In doing so, she has helped to provide education, training, and development opportunities through services and programs.

For her decades of work, Evelyn has received numerous awards. She received the ATHENA International Award presented by the Greater Springfield Chamber of Commerce in 2009, a Doctor of Humane Letters award from UIS in 2014, and was inducted into the Senior Illinoisans Hall of Fame in 2020.

I have also been glad to get to know Evelyn's family over the years. In 2019, I worked with Illinois Secretary of State Jesse White to help the Brandt family secure the specialized World War II license plate, "GB," in honor of his military service. GB passed away in June 2020 at the age of 94. In January 2020, we held a press event at BRANDT Consolidated, Inc., to celebrate the benefits of the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement for the agriculture production industry and the Brandt family's global leadership.

How is Evelyn doing? I would say she is doing pretty well for a farm girl from central Illinois. And she deserves it. Evelyn and her family are a true Illinois success story. I want to thank

Evelyn for her many years of service to the central Illinois community and congratulate her for receiving the State Journal-Register's 2022 First Citizen Award. Illinois is grateful for all of her service and sacrifice.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 0U-22. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 22-49 of July 21, 2022.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 0U-22

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(A), AECA)

(i) Purchaser: Government of Australia.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 22-49; Date: July 21, 2022; Military Department: Air Force.

(iii) Description: On July 21, 2022, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 22-49, of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of eighty (80) Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missiles—Extended Range (JASSM-ER) (AGM-158B with telemetry kits and/or AGM-158B-2 configurations). Also included were missile containers and support equipment; JASSM training missiles; weapon system support; spare parts, consumables, accessories, and repair/return support; integration and test support and equipment; personnel training; software delivery and support; classified and unclassified publications and technical documentation; transportation; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services, studies and surveys; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated total cost was \$235 million. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted \$157 million of this total.

This transmittal reports the addition of the following MDE items: one (1) AGM-158 Instrumented Test Vehicle (ITV); two (2) JASSM AGM-158 Separation Test Vehicles (STV); two (2) JASSM Jettison Test Vehicles (JTV); and two (2) JASSM AGM-158 Mass Simulation Vehicles (MSV). Also included are non-MDE KGV-135A embedded encryption modules; munition telemetry kits; and additional classified test equipment. The estimated total value of the additional items is \$26 million. The total estimated MDE value will increase by \$17 million to \$174 million, resulting in an estimated total case value of \$261 million.

(iv) Significance: The proposed sale will support Australia's capability to test advanced, long-range strike systems for employment from its Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) air platforms including, but not limited to, the F/A-18F Super Hornet and F-35A Lightning II.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States. Australia is one of our most important allies in the Western Pacific. The strategic location of this political and economic power contributes significantly to ensuring peace and economic stability in the region. It is vital to the U.S. national interest to assist our ally in developing and maintaining a strong and ready self-defense capability.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology:

The AGM-158 Instrumented Test Vehicle (ITV) is a flight certification vehicle equipped with an intelligent Test Instrumentation Kit (iTik). The ITV collects airworthiness data to ensure safe separation of the munition from the aircraft.

The JASSM AGM-158 Separation Test Vehicle (STV), equipped with an intelligent Test Instrumentation Kit (iTik), collects separation data during airworthiness/flight certification.

The JASSM Jettison Test Vehicle (JTV) is used during the airworthiness data collection process to ensure safe jettison of the munition from the aircraft. It provides pilot captive-carry training with recording capability for post-release data analysis.

The JASSM AGM-158 Mass Simulation Vehicle (MSV) is a test missile used in support of missile load training and pilot captive-carry training.

The KGV-135A is a high-speed, general purpose encryptor/decryptor module used for wide-band data encryption.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: December 7, 2022.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I was unavoidably absent on Wednesday, December 7, 2022, for rollcall vote No. 378 due to a commitment in Henrico, VA, related to the events surrounding the funeral of former Representative Donald A. McEachin. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on confirmation for Mia Roberts Perez, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rollcall vote No. 378, PN2367.

I was unavoidably absent on Wednesday, December 7, 2022, for rollcall vote No. 379 due to a commitment in Henrico, VA, related to the events surrounding the funeral of former Representative Donald A. McEachin. Had I been present, I would have voted yea

on the motion to invoke cloture on Kai N. Scott, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rollcall vote No. 379, PN2366.

I was unavoidably absent on Wednesday, December 7, 2022, for rollcall vote No. 380 due to a commitment in Henrico, VA, related to the events surrounding the funeral of former Representative Donald A. McEachin. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on confirmation for Kai N. Scott, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rollcall vote No. 380, PN2366.

I was unavoidably absent on Wednesday, December 7, 2022, for rollcall vote No. 381 due to a commitment in Henrico, VA, related to the events surrounding the funeral of former Representative Donald A. McEachin. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on confirmation for John Frank Murphy, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rollcall vote No. 381, PN2368.

I was unavoidably absent on Wednesday, December 7, 2022, for rollcall vote No. 382. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on the motion to invoke cloture on Jeffery Paul Hopkins, of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, rollcall vote No. 382, PN2438.

I was unavoidably absent on Wednesday, December 7, 2022, for rollcall vote No. 383. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on the confirmation for Jerry W. Blackwell, of Minnesota, to be United States District Judge for the District of Minnesota, rollcall vote No. 383, PN2266.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Ms. ROSEN. Mr. President, on November 30, 2022, I missed rollcall vote No. 363 while attending a meeting and event at the Department of the Interior announcing the future designation of a new National Monument in Nevada. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on vote No. 363, cloture on the nomination of Camille L. Velez-Rive to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, had there been a recorded vote, I would have voted no on the confirmations of Executive calendar No. 1188, Chrissie C. Latimore, of South Carolina, to be United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina for the term of four years; No. 1196, Peter D. Leary, of Georgia, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Georgia for the term of four years; No. 1197, McLain J. Schneider, of North Dakota, to be United States Attorney for the District of North Dakota for the term of four years; No. 1199, David C. Davis, of Illinois, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois for

the term of four years; No. 1251, Terry J. Burgin, of North Carolina, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of North Carolina for the term of four years; and No. 1252, Glenn M. McNeill, Jr., of North Carolina, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina for the term of four years.

TRIBUTE TO DUNCAN WYSE

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I often speak on the Senate floor about what I call the "Oregon Way." It is about Oregonians of all backgrounds setting aside partisan politics and coming together to build on what makes our State such a wonderful place to live, work, raise a family, and run a business.

I don't know of anybody who exemplifies and believes in the Oregon Way more than my friend Duncan Wyse. Duncan is the head of the Oregon Business Council and the man behind the Oregon Economic Leadership Summit, which is meeting for the 20th year in just a few days. So on this 20th anniversary, it is my great pleasure to share a few thoughts about my friend Duncan and all the good he has done over the years for the State we both love.

Duncan has always been a humble guy. He has never been the kind to seek out the spotlight. He will put in all the hard work behind the scenes if it pays off for Oregon and creates new opportunities for people to get ahead. He has been incredibly successful in that.

A little bit about the origin of the Leadership Summit. It was back in the recession of the early 2000s. Oregon's economy, like a lot of the country, was down in the dumps. The tech bubble had popped. Unemployment was up. The September 11, 2001, attacks had shaken the country to its core. Between State and local officials, Members of Congress, business and community leaders, a lot of us were looking at every opportunity to get Oregon's economy growing again.

Duncan had the idea that what we needed to do was bring all those people together at one big event. Get focused. Zero in on the solutions that would be the most impactful and longest lasting for businesses and workers all across the State. He and I got in touch, and I told him, Count me in. I will be your co-founder, I will bring then-Senator Gordon Smith along, and I will do whatever I need to do to make this a success.

Nobody had tried this before. I would be blowing smoke if I said we were confident about it the entire time. At a few points early on, we probably doubted whether we would get enough people to field a competitive football game. The idea was, we were hoping for a decent crowd with at least one representative from each of Oregon's 36 counties. But in the end, that first summit brought together upward of 1,000 people from all over the State.

It was a huge success, and the summit is now in year 20 because of Duncan's commitment to the Oregon Way. It remains the premier venue for bringing Oregonians together to tackle the big economic challenges.

The summit brings together business leaders, local, State, and Federal elected officials; urban Oregon and rural Oregon; leaders in the nonprofit sector and community groups; leaders from some of the biggest and most established companies in the world, like Nike and Intel, as well as the newest startups and most treasured small businesses; people who vote Republican and people who vote Democrat.

I don't know of any other event like this one happening anywhere else in the country. Political disagreements stay at home, and the focus is on finding practical ways to tackle big challenges.

One of the top priorities at this upcoming summit is bringing more cutting-edge manufacturing to Oregon, particularly after the passage of the CHIPS Act.

About a year ago, it was Duncan's idea to create a Semiconductor Competitiveness Task Force made up of industry leaders and elected officials. The task force, which I cochaired, worked for several months to figure out how to cement Oregon's leadership on chips and take advantage of the Federal chips legislation. We released a report in August looking at all the key issues and proposing several policy updates. It is a huge opportunity in terms of creating good-paying jobs and building on one of Oregon's major economic strengths. It is something we have got to get right.

The Leadership Summit has tackled equally important issues in years past. Everything from housing to energy to transportation to education to rural economic growth. The discussions that happen when we gather every December help to bring a host of good ideas forward and give leaders from across the State a sense of common purpose. It sets the table ahead of the new legislative session.

In a few days people from across Oregon are going to gather in Portland at the 20th Economic Leadership Summit. Duncan is certainly not somebody who will seek out a whole lot of applause on that special anniversary, but he deserves enormous credit for his many years of service to Oregon. He represents the best of the Oregon Way, and many, many people in our State are better off as a result of his hard work. It is my great pleasure to call him a friend, and I look forward to continuing our work together in the years ahead.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I join my colleague and fellow Oregonian, Senator WYDEN, in recognizing all of the great work that Duncan Wyse has done throughout his 20 years organizing the annual Oregon Business Plan Summit.

Every year, even virtually during the COVID-19 pandemic, the summit brings

together business, government, and nonprofit leaders to engage in a robust dialogue focused on how we can all work together to grow Oregon's economy and improve the lives of those who call our State home. Its mission can be easily summed up by two words, which happen to be the same two words of the Oregon Business Plan's strategic vision: "Shared Prosperity."

The idea for the summit was born from Duncan's work with other business associations to craft an economic recovery plan that would help bring Oregon out of the 2002 recession. Senator WYDEN found out about the plan, called Duncan, and together, they came up with the idea of having an event to share it publicly. Two decades later, the summit is still going strong—attracting thousands of leaders from every corner of our State. And Duncan has been at the head of it every step of the way, making sure that it continues to grow and evolve along with the challenges and opportunities facing Oregonians whether issues of sustainability and transportation, education and tax policy, or, more recently, how to get our State moving again coming out of the pandemic.

Oregon has come a very long way since the first Business Plan Summit in 2002. We have seen tremendous growth in industries like mass timber and continue to lead the country in manufacturing semiconductors. And so much of that success is due to Duncan Wyse and his leadership of the Oregon Business Plan Summit. So on behalf of Oregonians everywhere, I just want to join Senator WYDEN in thanking Duncan for all of his great work these past 20 years.

REMEMBERING LOIS CURTIS

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, last month, Lois Curtis, the lead plaintiff in the landmark Supreme Court decision *Olmstead v. L.C.*—which affirmed the rights of people with disabilities to live in their own communities—passed away from pancreatic cancer. Today, I join so many touched by Ms. Curtis' advocacy in mourning her passing, remembering her life, and paying tribute to the invaluable contributions she made to civil rights.

Ms. Curtis, a Black woman with intellectual and mental health disabilities, spent her childhood and young adult life living in State institutions. But she wanted to get out of the institution she had been confined to and finally have the ability to live in her own community. So she took her case to court in 1995 and eventually became the lead plaintiff in *Olmstead v. L.C.*, in which the Supreme Court ruled for the first time in 1999 that unjustified segregation of people with disabilities constitutes discrimination in violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

The landmark ruling established that people with disabilities have the right to receive the services and supports they need to live in their own commu-

nities, not just State institutions. Ms. Curtis' courage and refusal to accept the status quo helped propel the disability rights movement, made our country more just, and improved the lives of so many people with disabilities.

After winning her case and gaining her independence, Ms. Curtis dedicated her life to advocacy work and became a renowned artist. In 2011, she showcased her artwork in the White House for the anniversary of the *Olmstead* decision.

Ms. Curtis' life's work improved the lives of so many across our country. She will be remembered fondly.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR PATRICK "RYAN" ALBAN

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, today I honor a superb leader, liaison, and soldier. After 3 years of Active-Duty service with the Army Office of the Chief, Legislative Liaison, MAJ Patrick "Ryan" Alban is deservedly moving on and transitioning to the Army Reserve. On this occasion, I believe it is fitting to recognize Major Alban's distinguished service and dedication to fostering the relationship between the U.S. Army and this Chamber.

Ryan started his service on the Hill as a legislative liaison in the National Guard Bureau, where he was responsible for the Army National Guard's military construction portfolio until May 2019. He then served as my defense fellow for 12 months where he was instrumental in the drafting of legislation and providing policy advice. Following his time in my office, Major Alban served for over 2 years in the Army Senate Liaison Division, where he was invaluable in informing Senators and staff on Army priorities and policy initiatives.

Over the course of the last 2 years, Major Alban also provided support to multiple congressional delegations to locations within the United States and to various countries around the world. He became a trusted adviser and friend to many of us. He distinguished himself by going above and beyond the call of duty to facilitate and successfully execute each and every trip, despite any number of weather, aircraft, and diplomatic complications.

Prior to his time on the Hill, Major Alban served our Army and our Nation for more than 10 years. He commissioned as an Active-Duty infantry officer from Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, GA. He began his career as a weapons platoon leader, air operations officer, and adjutant in the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) at Fort Drum, NY. While there, he deployed to Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. After returning home, Ryan transitioned to the Missouri National Guard. Soon after, he was mobilized to Ferguson in order to protect persons, property, and civil liberties. He was then selected to command a rifle company and, later, a headquarters company, the former of

which he led to the Middle East in support of Operation Spartan Shield.

Major Alban is the epitome of a soldier-scholar. He holds a master of laws in national security law from Georgetown University Law Center, a juris doctor from St. Louis University School of Law, a master of professional studies in legislative affairs from George Washington University, and a bachelor of arts in political science from Webster University.

On behalf of Congress and the United States of America, we thank MAJ Ryan Alban, his wife, and their son for their continued commitment, sacrifice, and contributions to this great Nation. We join our colleagues in wishing him future successes as he continues to serve our great Army and Nation.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING NAPIER BROTHERS CLOTHING STORE

• Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize an outstanding Kentucky small business that exemplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit. This week, it is my privilege to recognize Napier Brothers Clothing of Lancaster, KY, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

Mr. Lonnie Napier is a lifelong resident of Garrard County, KY, and he remembers when the county did not look quite like it does today. Mr. Napier grew up in a rural part of Garrard County, and as a boy, he did not know the comforts of running water, telephones, electricity, and in-door plumbing. However, as Mr. Napier grew older, he continued to leave his mark on the community. In 1966, at the age of 26 years old, Mr. Napier was elected to the Garrard County Fiscal Court, the youngest man to ever be elected to such group. From that day forward, Mr. Napier would continue his involvement with local government, even as he began his career in the clothing business.

Lonnie Napier opened Napier Brothers Clothing back in 1990, and he has been working at the same location in Lancaster square ever since, making it the oldest small business on the town square. As one might gather from the store's name, Lonnie's business is a family business, having named the store after his two sons, both of which worked in the store during their youth. Today, the store sells all sorts of clothing, ranging from casual wear to clothes suited for working outside, and shoes, ranging from men's and ladies' footwear to work boots suitable for outdoor conditions. According to Lonnie Napier, the most popular item that his store sells is blue jeans, which is no wonder considering the wide selection of blue jeans Mr. Napier keeps stocked in his collection of shelves along the store's wall. Mr. Napier ensures that

all products in his store are top quality and that the customer service of Napier Brothers Clothing far exceeds that of his corporate competitors.

Given Garrard County's location within central Kentucky, agriculture enjoys a large influence on their surrounding communities. Large businesses such as Tractor Supply directly compete with Mr. Napier's customer base, but corporations simply cannot match the sense of familiarity and geniality that a customer feels when walking into Napier Brothers Clothing. Mr. Napier has a knack for taking care of his customers, always answering their questions and hearing whatever concerns they may have. His amiability as a business owner is one of the many traits that led him to find success in local governance. A highlight of Mr. Napier's political career occurred back in 1984 when he was running for a seat in the Kentucky House of Representatives. Initially thinking it was a prank, Mr. Napier finally paid a phone call to a telephone number his friends kept insisting he dial. That phone call led to Lonnie Napier receiving an in-person campaign endorsement from then President Ronald Reagan. In addition to having met former President Reagan, Mr. Napier also had the pleasure of meeting former Presidents George Bush, Sr., and Bill Clinton.

Though he occasionally rubbed shoulders with politicians in the big leagues, Mr. Napier never lost sight of his mission to run the best small business in Lancaster. From a country-born boy who grew up having to walk 5 miles to school each day, to a successful Main Street entrepreneur who has consistently looked out for the citizens of Lancaster, Mr. Napier has enjoyed a long and fruitful career in his corner of Kentucky. Congratulations to Lonnie Napier and to the whole team at Napier Brothers Clothing. I look forward to seeing their continued growth and success in Kentucky.●

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:07 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8404) to repeal the Defense of Marriage Act and ensure respect for State regulation of marriage, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 12:56 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 8404. An act to repeal the Defense of Marriage Act and ensure respect for State regulation of marriage, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Ms. BALDWIN).

At 3:39 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 1617. An act to modify the requirements for the Administrator of the Small Business Administration relating to declaring a disaster in a rural area, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-5730. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Standard for Sling Carriers" (Docket No. CPSC-2014-0018) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5731. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Standard for Magnets" (RIN3041-AD82) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5732. A communication from the Assistant Division Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Call Authentication Trust Anchor" (FCC 22-76) (WC Docket No. 12-375) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 21, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5733. A communication from the Senior Attorney, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Glazing Standards; Codifying Existing Waivers and Adding Test Flexibility" (RIN2130-AC76) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on November 21, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5734. A communication from the Attorney for Regulatory Affairs Division, Office of the General Counsel, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Standard for Frame Child Carriers" (Docket No. CPSC-2014-0011) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 28, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5735. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4028" (RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No. 31450) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5736. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard

Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4027” ((RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No. 31449)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5737. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4029” ((RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No. 31451)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5738. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4024” ((RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No. 31446)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5739. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4023” ((RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No. 31445)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5740. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Update to Investigative and Enforcement Procedures and General Rulemaking Procedures; Technical Amendments; Amdt. No. 13-40A” ((RIN2120-AK85) (Docket No. FAA-2019-1051)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5741. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 568” ((RIN2120-AA63) (Docket No. 31453)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5742. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-278; Sisters Island, AK” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-1153)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5743. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amend-

ment of VOR Federal Airways V-26, and V-63; Establishment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-464; and Revocation of the Wausau, WI, Low Altitude Reporting Point in the Vicinity of Wausau, WI” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0243)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5744. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment and Establishment of Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes; South Central United States” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0436)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5745. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Establishment of United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-380; Emmonak, AK” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0245)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5746. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Establishment of United States Navigation (RNAV) Route T-377; Sitka, AK” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0231)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5747. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of VOR Federal Airways V-24, V-78, V-181, and V-398; and Establishment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-462; in the Vicinity of Watertown, SD” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0248)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5748. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of United States Navigation (RNAV) Route T-266; Juneau, AK” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-1106)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5749. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Establishment of United States Navigation (RNAV) Route T-371; Kodiak, AK” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0230)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5750. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of United States Navigation (RNAV) Route T-269; Yakutat, AK” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0231)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on De-

cember 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5751. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revocation of Jet Route J-591; Bellingham, WA” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0416)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5752. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Establishment of United States Navigation (RNAV) Route T-374; Kotzebue, AK” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0852)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5753. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of United States Navigation (RNAV) Route T-241; Level Island, AK” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-1132)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5754. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of VOR Federal Airway V-36; Northcentral United States” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0333)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5755. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class E Airspace; Norway and Oxford, ME” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0903)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5756. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Establishment of Class D Airspace; Chicago/Romeoville, IL” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0167)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5757. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class E Airspace; Ellsworth, KS” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0132)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5758. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Grand Canyon National Park, Airport, AZ” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0793)) received in the Office of the President of the

EC-5774. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; MHI RJ Aviation ULC (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier, Inc.) Airplanes; Amendment 39-22166" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0011)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5775. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, inc., Airplanes; Amendment 39-22189" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0886)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5776. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company Turbofan Engines; Amendment 39-22196” (RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0467) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5777. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; International Aero Engines LLC Turbofan Engines; Amendment 39-22184" (RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0292) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5778. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39-22179" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2022-1160)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5779. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH (AHD) Helicopters; Amendment 39-22185” ((RIN)2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0875)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5780. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ‘Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company Turbofan Engines; Amendment 39-22205’ ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2022-0977)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5781. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters; Amendment 39-22191" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No.

FAA–2022–0888)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 1, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 4399. A bill to require the purchase of domestically made flags of the United States of America for use by the Federal Government.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. DURBIN for the Committee on the Judiciary.

DeAndrea Gist Benjamin, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit.

Colleen R. Lawless, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of Illinois.

Robert Stewart Ballou, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Virginia.

Kymberly Kathryn Evanson, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington.

Myong J. Joun, of Massachusetts, to be United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts.

Henry C. Leventis, of Tennessee, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee for the term of four years.

Michael D. Black, of Ohio, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio for the term of four years.

Catrina A. Thompson, of North Carolina, to be United States Marshal for the Middle District of North Carolina for the term of four years.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 5211. A bill to authorize the use of specialized human trafficking training and technical assistance grants to train law enforcement personnel regarding the Interdiction for the Protection of Children program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MERKLEY:

S. 5212. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 to increase access to services provided by advanced practice registered nurses under the Medicare and Medicaid programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BROWN, Mr. REED, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 5213. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny the deduction for advertising and promotional expenses for tobacco products and electronic nicotine delivery systems; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 5214. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct a measurement-based national methane research pilot study to quantify methane emissions from certain oil and gas infrastructure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 5215. A bill to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to authorize the modification of transferred works to increase public benefits and other project benefits as part of extraordinary operation and maintenance work, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CARDIN, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 5216. A bill to reduce the Federal budget deficit by closing big oil tax loopholes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. REED):

S. 5217. A bill to promote the diligent development of Federal oil and gas leases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 5218. A bill to amend the civil rights remedies equalization provision of the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1986 to clarify civil rights remedies; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. BROWN, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 5219. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a partially refundable credit against payroll taxes for certain restaurants affected by the COVID-19 pandemic; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CARDIN:

S. 5220. A bill to reauthorize programs of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN:

S. 5221. A bill to reauthorize the State Trade Expansion Program of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 5222. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to support upgrades at existing hydroelectric dams in order to increase clean energy production, improve the resiliency and reliability of the United States electric grid, enhance the health of the Nation's rivers and associated wildlife habitats, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 5223. A bill to require Community Development Block Grant and Surface Transportation Block Grant recipients to develop a strategy to support inclusive zoning policies, to allow for a credit to support housing affordability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. WARNOCK, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 5224. A bill to exclude from gross income certain assistance provided to farmers, and

for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. SMITH):

S. 5225. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10 Broadway Street West in Akeley, Minnesota, as the "Neal Kenneth Todd Post Office"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 5226. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to increase the punishment for human trafficking in a school zone, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BROWN, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 5227. A bill to authorize grants to eligible entities to pay for travel-related expenses and logistical support for individuals with respect to accessing abortion services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 5228. A bill to treat activities related to fisheries in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands areas as related to an exempt purpose for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 5229. A bill to direct the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library to remove the bust of Roger Brooke Taney in the Old Supreme Court Chamber of the Capitol and to obtain a bust of Thurgood Marshall for installation in the Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 5230. A bill to increase accessibility to the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System, to facilitate data sharing between such system and the National Crime Information Center database of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. KING, Mr. KELLY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MARKEY, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. Res. 864. A resolution expressing support for the draft United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/C.1/77/L.62 calling upon member states to commit not to conduct destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile tests, introduced by the United States at the 77th Session of the United Nations General Assembly; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. SINEMA (for herself and Mr. KELLY):

S. Res. 865. A resolution commending and congratulating the Northern Arizona University Lumberjacks men's cross country team for winning the 2022 National Collegiate Athletic Association Cross Country National Championship; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. Res. 866. A resolution expressing support for the designation of October 2022 as “National Co-Op Month” and commending the cooperative business model and the member-owners, businesses, employees, farmers, ranchers, and practitioners who use the cooperative business model to positively impact the economy and society; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. Res. 867. A resolution relating to the death of the Alan R. Parker, former Staff Director and Chief Counsel of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CARPER, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. PADILLA, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. WARREN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BROWN, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WARNOCK, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. Res. 868. A resolution expressing support for the designation of September 2022 as “Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month” in order to educate communities across the United States about sickle cell disease and the need for research, early detection methods, effective treatments, and preventative care programs with respect to complications from sickle cell disease and conditions related to sickle cell disease; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. BENNETT):

S. Con. Res. 50. A concurrent resolution recognizing the significance of equal pay and the disparity in wages paid to men as compared to wages paid to Latina women; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 444

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 444, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide or assist in providing an additional vehicle adapted for operation by disabled individuals to certain eligible persons.

S. 736

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 736, a bill to regulate assault weapons, to ensure that the right to keep and bear arms is not unlimited, and for other purposes.

S. 967

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) were added as cosponsors of S. 967, a bill to provide for the automatic acquisition of United States citizenship for certain internationally adopted individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 1187

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1187, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to improve the administration of antidumping and countervailing duty laws, and for other purposes.

S. 2238

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2238, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize and extend the Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders Prevention and Services program, and for other purposes.

S. 2340

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2340, a bill to improve the safety and security of the Federal judiciary.

S. 2706

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) and the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) were added as cosponsors of S. 2706, a bill to improve diversity in clinical trials and data collection for COVID-19 and future public health threats to address social determinants of health.

S. 2740

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2740, a bill to establish a strategic active pharmaceutical ingredient reserve to maintain a domestic supply of active pharmaceutical ingredients and key starting materials needed for the manufacturing of essential generic medicines, and to build a pipeline for domestic active pharmaceutical ingredient production.

S. 3210

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3210, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend to Black veterans of World War II, and surviving spouses and certain direct descendants of such veterans, eligibility for certain housing loans and educational assistance administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 3633

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3633, a bill to extend the authorizations for the Augusta Canal National Heritage Area, Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area, and Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor, and for other purposes.

S. 3721

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland

(Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3721, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to end the immigrant visa backlog, and for other purposes.

S. 4117

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4117, a bill to make available additional frequencies in the 3.1-3.45 GHz band for non-Federal use, shared Federal and non-Federal use, or a combination thereof, and for other purposes.

S. 4188

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4188, a bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for a code of conduct for justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 4416

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4416, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against tax for charitable donations to nonprofit organizations providing education scholarships to qualified elementary and secondary students.

S. 4587

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 4587, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Benjamin Berell Ferencz, in recognition of his service to the United States and international community during the post-World War II Nuremberg trials and lifelong advocacy for international criminal justice and rule of law.

S. 4649

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) were added as cosponsors of S. 4649, a bill to amend the Global Food Security Act of 2016 to improve the comprehensive strategic approach for United States foreign assistance to developing countries to reduce global poverty and hunger, achieve food and nutrition security, promote inclusive, sustainable, agricultural-led economic growth, improve nutritional outcomes, especially for women and children, build resilience among vulnerable populations, and for other purposes.

S. 5114

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr.

OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5114, a bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide training for Department of Homeland Security personnel regarding the use of containment devices to prevent exposure to potential synthetic opioids, and for other purposes.

S. 5164

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) were added as cosponsors of S. 5164, a bill to designate the Russian-based PMC Wagner Group as a foreign terrorist organization, and for other purposes.

S. 5192

At the request of Mr. KING, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5192, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the limitation on the credit for biomass stoves and boilers.

S. CON. RES. 47

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 47, a concurrent resolution commending the bravery, courage, and resolve of the women and men of Iran demonstrating in more than 80 cities and risking their safety to speak out against the Iranian regime's human rights abuses.

S. RES. 803

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 803, a resolution condemning the detention and death of Mahsa Amini and calling on the Government of Iran to end its systemic persecution of women.

AMENDMENT NO. 6424

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 6424 intended to be proposed to H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 864—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DRAFT UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION A/C.1/77/L.62 CALLING UPON MEMBER STATES TO COMMIT NOT TO CONDUCT DESTRUCTIVE DIRECT-ASCENT ANTI-SATELLITE MISSILE TESTS, INTRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES AT THE 77TH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. KING, Mr. KELLY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MARKEY, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 864

Whereas the United States is joined by countries around the world in relying on Earth-orbiting satellites for—

- (1) navigation;
- (2) communications;
- (3) financial transactions;
- (4) media broadcasting;
- (5) agriculture;
- (6) detection and surveillance of threats and disasters;
- (7) scientific research; and
- (8) monitoring and forecasting of environmental parameters, including—
 - (A) weather;
 - (B) ocean conditions; and
 - (C) vegetation health;

Whereas the United States is tracking more than 47,000 objects orbiting the Earth that are larger than 10 centimeters, an increase of 47 percent since January 2021, and further estimates a population of more than 100,000,000 objects larger than 1 millimeter orbiting the Earth;

Whereas orbital maneuvering to avoid collisions consumes onboard propellant and shortens the lifespans of spacecraft missions;

Whereas the proliferation of satellites and debris orbiting the Earth results in millions of potential collision warnings issued by the United States Space Command each year, while satellites and debris are expected to continue increasing exponentially;

Whereas destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile tests create large and dispersed orbiting debris fields that deny satellites access to needed orbital space and threaten to inadvertently destroy other satellites and spacecraft for decades after such tests;

Whereas a destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile test conducted by the Russian Federation on November 15, 2021, long after the dangers of orbital debris became well known, produced more than 1,500 pieces of identifiable debris and threatened the safety of astronauts and cosmonauts aboard the International Space Station;

Whereas a destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile test conducted by the People's Republic of China on January 11, 2007, created at least 3,400 pieces of debris, of which 79 percent is predicted to be in orbit 100 years after the event;

Whereas the United States adopted a voluntary moratorium on the destructive testing of direct-ascent anti-satellite missile systems in April 2022;

Whereas methods other than destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite tests are available to test defense capabilities;

Whereas the international community has previously banned destructive activities in

space, including the atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons;

Whereas, during a meeting of the Disarmament and International Security Committee of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly, the United States introduced draft UN General Assembly Resolution A/C.1/77/L.62 calling upon member states to commit not to conduct destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile tests;

Whereas, on November 1, 2022, the Disarmament and International Security Committee approved the draft resolution by a vote of 154 to 8, demonstrating broad international support for the efforts of the United States and sending it to the UN General Assembly for consideration; and

Whereas 8 countries have followed the example of the United States and committed not to conduct destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile testing, including—

- (1) Canada in May 2022;
- (2) New Zealand in July 2022;
- (3) Germany in September 2022;
- (4) Japan in September 2022;
- (5) the United Kingdom in October 2022;
- (6) South Korea in October 2022;
- (7) Switzerland in October 2022;
- (8) Australia in October 2022; and
- (9) France in December 2022: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for—
 (A) the United Nations General Assembly Resolution introduced by the United States to call upon member states to commit not to conduct destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile tests; and

(B) the commitment of the United States to the peaceful and safe use of outer space;

(2) recognizes Canada, New Zealand, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, South Korea, Switzerland, Australia, and France for following the United States in pledging to not conduct destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile tests; and

(3) calls on other nations, particularly nations with significant assets in space and that have previously tested destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missiles and nations that recognize the indispensable benefits provided by space capabilities, to join the United States in adopting a voluntary moratorium on the destructive testing of direct-ascent anti-satellite missile systems.

SENATE RESOLUTION 865—COMMENDING AND CONGRATULATING THE NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY LUMBERJACKS MEN'S CROSS COUNTRY TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2022 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CROSS COUNTRY NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Ms. SINEMA (for herself and Mr. KELLY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 865

Whereas, on November 19, 2022, the Northern Arizona University Lumberjacks men's cross country team (referred to in this preamble as the "Lumberjacks") won the National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the "NCAA") Men's Cross Country National Championship by defeating 31 teams with a score of 83 points in Stillwater, Oklahoma;

Whereas the Lumberjacks claimed the 2022 Big Sky Conference Men's Cross Country Championship;

Whereas Lumberjacks runner Nico Young won the individual 2022 Big Sky Conference Men's Cross Country title;

Whereas the Lumberjacks have won 30 Big Sky Conference Men's Cross Country Championships since 1970;

Whereas the Lumberjacks have appeared at the NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championship 31 times;

Whereas the victory of the Lumberjacks in 2022 NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championship represents the sixth national championship in the history of the Northern Arizona University men's cross country program;

Whereas the 2022 NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championship signifies the sixth national championship in seven years and third national championship in a row for the Lumberjacks;

Whereas the 2022 NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championship represents the second "three-peat" for the Lumberjacks after having won national championships in 2016, 2017, and 2018, and 2020, 2021, and 2022;

Whereas the Lumberjacks finished as the runner-up at NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championships in 1988, 1995, 2013, and 2019;

Whereas, at the 2022 Men's NCAA Cross Country National Championship, remarkable performances by Lumberjack runners included—

(1) Nico Young finishing second overall with a time of 28:44.5;

(2) Drew Bosley finishing third overall with a time of 28:55.9;

(3) Santiago Prosser finishing 19th overall with a time of 29:19.5;

(4) Brodey Hasty finishing 25th overall with a time of 29:27.2;

(5) George Kusche finishing 39th overall with a time of 29:34.9;

(6) Ryan Raff finishing 88th overall with a time of 30:08.6; and

(7) Colin Sahlman finishing 151st overall with a time of 30:37.0;

Whereas 2022 NCAA Men's Cross Country All-American honors were awarded to the top 5 Lumberjacks runners—

(1) Nico Young, who earned his third All-American honor, after also earning the honor in 2020 and 2021;

(2) Drew Bosley, who earned his third All-American honor, after also earning the honor in 2019 and 2021;

(3) Brodey Hasty, who earned his second All-American honor, after also earning the honor in 2021;

(4) George Kusche, who earned his second All-American honor, after also earning the honor in 2021; and

(5) Santiago Prosser, who earned his first All-American honor;

Whereas Ryan Raff has been a member of 4 Lumberjacks NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championship teams, in 2018, 2020, 2021, and 2022;

Whereas the top 5 Lumberjacks runners enabled the Lumberjacks to claim the 2022 NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championship in the first ever tie-break over the Oklahoma State University Cowboys by a score of 3 to 2;

Whereas Northern Arizona University Director of Cross Country and Track & Field Mike Smith has become a distinguished coach and leader in the cross country community, which is evidenced by his—

(1) leadership of the Lumberjacks to 5 NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championships;

(2) achievement of 5 Big Sky Conference Coach of the Year Honors for Men's Cross Country, in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, and 2022; and

(3) achievement of 5 Big Sky Conference Coach of the Year Honors for Women's Cross Country, in 2017, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022; and

Whereas the Lumberjacks bring pride to the State of Arizona and to the entire cross country community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the Northern Arizona University Lumberjacks men's cross country team for winning the 2022 National Collegiate Athletic Association Men's Cross Country National Championship;

(2) recognizes the excellence and dedication of all coaches, support staff, and players whose contributions led to victory in the 2022 National Collegiate Athletic Association Men's Cross Country National Championship;

(3) celebrates alongside the students and faculty of Northern Arizona University and all fans of the Northern Arizona University Lumberjacks cross country team; and

(4) requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) Dr. José Luis Cruz Rivera, President of Northern Arizona University;

(B) Mike Marlow, Vice President for Intercollegiate Athletics at Northern Arizona University; and

(C) Mike Smith, Director of Cross Country and Track & Field at Northern Arizona University.

SENATE RESOLUTION 866—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 2022 AS "NATIONAL CO-OP MONTH" AND COMMENDING THE COOPERATIVE BUSINESS MODEL AND THE MEMBER-OWNERS, BUSINESSES, EMPLOYEES, FARMERS, RANCHERS, AND PRACTITIONERS WHO USE THE COOPERATIVE BUSINESS MODEL TO POSITIVELY IMPACT THE ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

Ms. SMITH (for herself and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 866

Whereas a cooperative—

(1) is a business that is owned and governed by its members, who are the individuals who use the business, create the products of the business, or manage the operation of the business; and

(2) operates under the 7 principles of—

(A) voluntary open membership;

(B) democratic control;

(C) owner economic participation;

(D) autonomy and independence;

(E) education, training, and information;

(F) cooperation among cooperatives; and

(G) concern for community;

Whereas cooperative entrepreneurs can be found in almost every economic sector in the United States, throughout all 50 States and territories, and in every congressional district in the United States;

Whereas cooperatives help farmers increase incomes and become more resilient to economic business cycles by working together to plan and prepare for the future, while contributing significantly to the economic activity in the agriculture and food markets of the United States;

Whereas the roughly 2,100 agricultural cooperatives in the United States operate more than 8,000 facilities, employ \$96,000,000,000 in assets, and generate nearly \$204,000,000,000 in business;

Whereas the majority of the 2,000,000 farmers in the United States belong to an agricultural cooperative;

Whereas agricultural cooperatives offer members the opportunity to access the commodity value-added profits throughout the

handling, processing, and distribution chains;

Whereas member-owners in agricultural cooperatives are dedicated to providing the highest quality product for consumers;

Whereas agricultural cooperatives add significant benefits to the economic well-being of rural areas of the United States by providing more than 250,000 jobs with annual wages totaling more than \$8,000,000,000;

Whereas agricultural cooperatives provide resources to their member-owners, such as low-cost supplies, effective marketing, and services;

Whereas farmer members in agricultural cooperatives have the opportunity to pool resources and reinvest profits into the communities of the farmer members;

Whereas the principles of cooperation and the cooperative business model help smallholder farmers organize themselves and gain access to local and global markets, training, improved inputs, and aggregated sales and marketing;

Whereas the cooperative business model provides farmers ownership over their economic decisions, a focus on learning, and a broader understanding of environmental and social concerns;

Whereas the cooperative business model has been used throughout the history of the United States to advance civil rights and to help ensure that all people have equal access to economic opportunity;

Whereas cooperative values promote self-determination and democratic rights for all people;

Whereas the comprehensive global food security strategy established under section 5 of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9304) (commonly known as "Feed the Future") and the Cooperative Development Program of the United States Agency for International Development use cooperative principles and the cooperative business model to advance international development, nutrition, resilience, and economic security;

Whereas the Interagency Working Group on Cooperative Development—

(1) is an interagency group that is coordinated and chaired by the Secretary of Agriculture to foster cooperative development and ensure coordination with Federal agencies and national and local cooperative organizations that have cooperative programs and interests; and

(2) as of the date of introduction of this resolution, had organized 6 meetings;

Whereas the bipartisan Congressional Cooperative Business Caucus unites Members of Congress to—

(1) create a better-informed electorate and a more educated public on the important role that cooperatives play in the economy of the United States and the world;

(2) promote the cooperative business model, because that model ensures that consumers have access to high-quality goods and services at competitive prices and costs that improve the lives of individuals, families, and their communities; and

(3) address and correct awareness challenges among the public and within the Federal Government relating to what cooperatives look like, who participates in cooperatives, where cooperatives are located, and why individuals choose cooperatives;

Whereas the Bureau of the Census, as part of the 2017 Economic Census, asked each business if the business was organized as a cooperative, and the responses of businesses yielded both quantitative and qualitative data on the effects and importance of cooperatives across the economy of the United States;

Whereas, throughout the rural United States, many utility service providers operate as cooperatives and are tasked with the

delivery of public services, such as electricity, water, telecommunications, and broadband, in areas where investor-owned utility companies typically do not operate;

Whereas utility cooperatives have innovated to meet the evolving needs of their member-owners and help rural individuals in the United States prosper;

Whereas electric cooperatives account for more than 33 percent of the United States electric utility industry, and energy cooperatives power over 18,000,000 homes, businesses, and schools;

Whereas there are approximately 260 telephone cooperatives in the United States with total annual revenues of \$3,900,000,000;

Whereas, in the financial services sector, cooperatives, including credit unions, farm credit banks, and other financing organizations that lend to cooperatives, provide numerous benefits to the member-owners of those cooperatives;

Whereas, nationally, approximately 4,800 credit unions serve 134,000,000 members;

Whereas member-owners of cooperatives vote in board elections, and earned profits cycle back into cost-saving programs or return as dividend payments;

Whereas purchasing and shared service cooperatives allow independent and franchise businesses to thrive;

Whereas food cooperatives range in size from small, local buying clubs to multi-store regional giants that compete with chain stores with locations across the United States;

Whereas, in the housing sector, housing cooperatives and resident-owned communities in which members own the building or land—

(1) are an alternative to conventional rental apartments, manufactured home parks, and condominiums; and

(2) empower each resident with ownership and responsibility;

Whereas housing cooperatives have roots dating to the late 1800s and are increasingly becoming a housing alternative for students at colleges throughout the United States;

Whereas shared equity housing cooperatives are a critical option for preserving long-term, affordable housing;

Whereas cooperatives allow residents of manufactured home communities to collectively purchase the land on which they live, providing stability and the opportunity to self-govern;

Whereas, as of 2022, 290 manufactured home communities are cooperatively owned;

Whereas the growth of worker cooperatives in the United States is allowing more workers to own and have greater control over their businesses;

Whereas many small businesses convert to cooperatives when faced with closure or a buyout, ensuring the business can continue to serve its community; and

Whereas the cooperative business model allows business owners to retire and transfer business ownership to employees or consumers, protecting local ownership and supporting local communities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for the designation of “National Co-Op Month”;

(2) commends the cooperative business model for—

(A) its contributions to the economy;

(B) the jobs it creates; and

(C) its positive impacts on local communities;

(3) expresses confidence in, and support for, cooperatives to continue their successes; and

(4) will be mindful in crafting legislation that affects business models that are not the cooperative business model so that the legislation does not adversely affect the cooperative business model.

SENATE RESOLUTION 867—RELATING TO THE DEATH OF THE ALAN R. PARKER, FORMER STAFF DIRECTOR AND CHIEF COUNSEL OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS OF THE SENATE

Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 867

Whereas Alan R. Parker was born on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation in Fort Yates, North Dakota;

Whereas Alan R. Parker was a proud citizen of the Chippewa Cree Nation;

Whereas Alan R. Parker grew up on the Rocky Boy Indian Reservation in Montana, and considered the Rocky Boy Indian Reservation as his home;

Whereas Alan R. Parker was drafted into the United States Army in 1965, achieved the rank of 2nd Lieutenant in the United States Army Signal Corps, deployed to Vietnam in 1967, and was awarded a Bronze Star for meritorious service under combat conditions;

Whereas, in 1972, Alan R. Parker graduated from the University of California, Los Angeles School of Law and worked for the Office of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior in Washington, D.C.;

Whereas, in 1974, Alan R. Parker joined the Indian Law Center at the University of New Mexico as a staff attorney;

Whereas, in 1975, Alan R. Parker was appointed to the Tribal Government Task Force of the American Indian Policy Review Commission;

Whereas, in 1977, Alan R. Parker was appointed by Senator James Abourezk as the first Native American Chief Counsel of the newly established Temporary Select Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate;

Whereas Alan R. Parker served as the President of the American Indian National Bank during the period of 1982 to 1987;

Whereas, in 1987, Alan R. Parker was appointed by Senator Daniel K. Inouye to serve as Staff Director of the permanent Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate;

Whereas Alan R. Parker worked to secure passage of the—

(1) Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.);

(2) Public Law 95-341 (commonly known as the “American Indian Religious Freedom Act”) (42 U.S.C. 1996);

(3) Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.);

(4) Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.);

(5) Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5361 et seq.); and

(6) numerous Tribal land and water claims settlement Acts;

Whereas, in 1991, Alan R. Parker established the National Indian Policy Center at George Washington University;

Whereas, in 1997, Alan R. Parker joined the faculty of the Evergreen State College in Olympia, Washington, and established the Northwest Indian Applied Research Institute, the first graduate program in Tribal governance;

Whereas, in 2007, Alan R. Parker was appointed as the co-chair of the National Congress of American Indians’ Special Committee on Indigenous Nation Relations and coordinated treaty negotiations to establish the United League of Indigenous Nations;

Whereas, in 2014, Alan R. Parker served as an adjunct faculty member at the Maori Indigenous University, Te Whare Wananga o Awanuiarangi in New Zealand and focused on

the advancement of Indigenous Nations across the Western World;

Whereas Alan R. Parker authored “Pathways to Indigenous Nation Sovereignty in the 21st Century” and “American Indian Identity: Citizenship, Membership and Blood” with Jessie Young and Se-ah-dom Edmo;

Whereas Alan R. Parker was—

(1) a loving husband to his wife of 53 years, Sharon Parker;

(2) a loving father to his children Christina Parker and James Alan Parker; and

(3) a loving grandfather to his grandchildren, Shahndiin Parker, Siale Edmo Parker, Imasees Alan “Little Bear” Parker, and Miyosiwin Elizabeth Parker;

Whereas Alan R. Parker is survived by 4 sisters, 1 brother, and many beloved cousins, nieces, and nephews; and

Whereas Alan R. Parker was a life-long advocate for Native communities and contributed to the design and development of some of the most important laws affirming Tribal sovereignty and the Federal trust responsibility of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Alan R. Parker, former Staff Director and Chief Counsel of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) the Senate respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate—

(A) communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives; and

(B) transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Alan R. Parker.

SENATE RESOLUTION 868—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 2022 AS “SICKLE CELL DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH” IN ORDER TO EDUCATE COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE UNITED STATES ABOUT SICKLE CELL DISEASE AND THE NEED FOR RESEARCH, EARLY DETECTION METHODS, EFFECTIVE TREATMENTS, AND PREVENTATIVE CARE PROGRAMS WITH RESPECT TO COMPLICATIONS FROM SICKLE CELL DISEASE AND CONDITIONS RELATED TO SICKLE CELL DISEASE

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CARPER, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. PADILLA, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. WARREN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BROWN, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WARNOCK, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 868

Whereas sickle cell disease (referred to in this preamble as “SCD”) is an inherited blood disorder that is a major health problem in the United States and worldwide;

Whereas SCD causes the rapid destruction of sickle cells, which results in multiple medical complications, including anemia, jaundice, gallstones, strokes, restricted blood flow, damaged tissue in the liver, spleen, and kidneys, and death;

Whereas SCD causes acute and chronic episodes of severe pain;

Whereas SCD affects an estimated 100,000 individuals in the United States;

Whereas approximately 1,000 babies are born with SCD each year in the United

States, with the disease occurring in approximately 1 in 365 newborn Black or African-American infants and 1 in 16,300 newborn Hispanic-American infants, and can be found in individuals of Mediterranean, Middle Eastern, Asian, and Indian origin;

Whereas more than 3,000,000 individuals in the United States have the sickle cell trait and 1 in 13 Black or African Americans carries the trait;

Whereas there is a 1 in 4 chance that a child born to parents who both have the sickle cell trait will have the disease;

Whereas the life expectancy of an individual with SCD in the United States is often severely limited;

Whereas sickle cell anemia can shorten life expectancy by more than 20 years;

Whereas sickle cell anemia is a common cause of childhood stroke, and, in 2019, fewer than half of children with sickle cell anemia who were 2 to 16 years old received the recommended screening for stroke;

Whereas, in 2019, only 2 in 5 children with sickle cell anemia who were 2 to 9 years old used recommended medication that can prevent sickle cell anemia complications;

Whereas, in 2020, the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine developed a comprehensive strategic plan and blueprint for action to address sickle cell disease, which, among other things, cited the need for new innovative therapies as well as the need to address barriers that may impact delivery of and access to approved treatments;

Whereas, while hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (commonly known as "HSCT") is currently the only cure for SCD and advances in treating the associated complications of SCD have occurred, more research is needed to find widely available treatments and cures to help individuals with SCD; and

Whereas September 2022 has been designated as Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month in order to educate communities across the United States about SCD, including early detection methods, effective treatments, and preventative care programs with respect to complications from SCD and conditions related to SCD: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of "Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month"; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to hold appropriate programs, events, and activities during Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month to raise public awareness of the sickle cell trait, preventative care programs, treatments, and other patient services for those suffering from sickle cell disease, complications from sickle cell disease, and conditions related to sickle cell disease.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 50—RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EQUAL PAY AND THE DISPARITY IN WAGES PAID TO MEN AS COMPARED TO WAGES PAID TO LATINA WOMEN

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee

on Health, Education, Labor, and Pension:

S. CON. RES. 50

Whereas December 8, 2022, is Latina Equal Pay Day, the observance of which marks the fact that Latina women must work nearly an additional 11 months, on average, to be paid what White, non-Hispanic men were paid in 2021;

Whereas Latina women now make up the second largest group of women workers in the United States, after White women;

Whereas there are 12,800,000 Hispanic women in the labor force in the United States, representing slightly more than 17 percent of all women in that labor force today;

Whereas the labor force participation rate of Latina women in 2021 was higher than that of their White counterparts, which reflects that a growing share of Latina women are either working or actively looking for work;

Whereas section 6(d) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(d)) (referred to in this preamble as "section 6(d)") prohibits discrimination in compensation for equal work on the basis of sex;

Whereas title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) prohibits discrimination in compensation because of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex;

Whereas, despite section 6(d), which was first enacted as part of the Equal Pay Act of 1963 (Public Law 88-38; 77 Stat. 56) more than 5 decades ago and requires that men and women in the same workplace be given equal pay for equal work, data from the Bureau of the Census shows that Latina women working full-time, year-round are typically paid 57 cents for each dollar paid to White, non-Hispanic men, while the average wage differential for Latina women working full-time, part-time, and part-year is 54 cents for each dollar paid to White, non-Hispanic men;

Whereas a study conducted in 2019 found that, on average, a Latina woman loses more than \$1,000,000 dollars in potential earnings over her lifetime to the wage gap;

Whereas the American Community Survey 2016-2020 reported that—

(1) the median annual pay for a Latina woman in the United States working full-time, year-round was \$33,000; and

(2) the median annual pay for all Latina women with reported earnings working full-time, part-time, or part-year was \$25,312, placing a working mother with 2 children near poverty;

Whereas job loss during the COVID-19 pandemic distorted measurements of average wages, as women with lower earnings in sectors such as leisure, hospitality, and retail were more likely to experience job loss and leave the labor force;

Whereas the unemployment rate of Latina women peaked at 20.1 percent in April 2020, and the civilian labor force participation rate of Latina women fell from a high of 59.2 percent in October 2019 to 57 percent in September 2020;

Whereas lost wages mean that Latina women have less money to support themselves and their families, save and invest for the future, and spend on goods and services;

Whereas 51 percent of Latina women are unable to earn sick days through their jobs;

Whereas more than ½ of low wage earners who are Latina women report that they spent most or all of their savings during the COVID-19 pandemic and 32 percent have no money left for emergencies, compared to 13 percent of White men who report that they have no money left for emergencies;

Whereas the lack of affordable, accessible childcare during the COVID-19 pandemic led to 14 percent of Latina women, and 32 per-

cent of immigrant Latina women, to quit their jobs or reduce their number of work hours to care for their children.

Whereas the underpayment of workers who are Latina women causes businesses and the economy of the United States to suffer;

Whereas the lack of access to affordable, quality childcare, paid family and medical leave, and other family-friendly workplace policies forces many Latina women to choose between their paycheck or job and getting quality care for themselves or their family members, a dynamic that contributes to the wage gap and has been further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, especially as Latina women disproportionately work in essential jobs that put them at greater risk of exposure to COVID-19;

Whereas, if the wage gap were eliminated, on average, a Latina woman working full-time, year-round would have enough money to afford approximately 3 years of childcare, to pay off her student debt in 1 year, or to pay off 19 months of the average mortgage payment;

Whereas 25 to 85 percent of women have been sexually harassed at the workplace, and research has found that only about 1 in 10 women who experience harassment formally report those incidents for reasons that include lack of access to the complaints processes and fear of retaliation;

Whereas workplace harassment forces many women to leave their occupation or industry or pass up opportunities for advancement, which contributes to the gender wage gap;

Whereas targets of workplace harassment were 6.5 times more likely than non-targets to change jobs;

Whereas there is a high personal cost to women who have been sexually harassed, including unemployment, underemployment, and financial stress resulting from changing jobs, which leads to long-term consequences for earnings and career attainment;

Whereas ¾ of workers paid the minimum wage or less than the minimum wage in 2020 were women, and there is an overrepresentation of women of color in low wage and tipped occupations;

Whereas the pay disparity that Latina women face is part of a wider set of disparities that Latina women encounter in homeownership, unemployment, poverty, access to childcare, and the ability to accumulate wealth;

Whereas true pay equity requires a multifaceted strategy that addresses the gendered and racial injustices that Latina women face daily; and

Whereas many national organizations have designated December 8, 2022, as Latina Equal Pay Day to represent the additional time that Latina women have had to work into this calendar year to receive the earnings of their White, non-Hispanic counterparts in the prior year: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes the disparity in wages paid to Latina women and its impact on women, families, and the economy of the United States; and

(2) reaffirms its support for ensuring equal pay for equal work and closing the gender wage gap.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED DECEMBER 7, 2022

SA 6507. Ms. HASSAN (for Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3316, to provide for certain whistleblower incentives and protections.

SA 6508. Ms. HASSAN (for Mrs. SHAHEEN) proposed an amendment to the resolution S.

Res. 754, designating November 13, 2022, as “National Warrior Call Day” in recognition of the importance of connecting warriors in the United States to support structures necessary to transition from the battlefield.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS DECEMBER 7, 2022

SA 6507. Ms. HASSAN (for Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3316, to provide for certain whistleblower incentives and protections; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Anti-Money Laundering Whistleblower Improvement Act”.

SEC. 2. WHISTLEBLOWER INCENTIVES AND PROTECTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5323 of title 31, United States Code, as amended by section 6314 of the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (division F of Public Law 116-283) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) AWARDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In any covered judicial or administrative action, or related action, the Secretary, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney General and subject to subsection (c), shall pay an award or awards to 1 or more whistleblowers who voluntarily provided original information to the employer of the individual, the Secretary, or the Attorney General, as applicable, that led to the successful enforcement of the covered judicial or administrative action, or related action, in an aggregate amount equal to—

“(A) not less than 10 percent, in total, of what has been collected of the monetary sanctions imposed in the action or related actions; and

“(B) not more than 30 percent, in total, of what has been collected of the monetary sanctions imposed in the action or related actions.

“(2) PAYMENT OF AWARDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any amount paid under paragraph (1) shall be paid from the Fund established under paragraph (3).

“(B) RELATED ACTIONS.—The Secretary may pay awards less than the amount described in paragraph (1)(A) for related actions in which a whistleblower may be paid by another whistleblower award program.

“(3) SOURCE OF AWARDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—There shall be established in the Treasury of the United States a revolving fund to be known as the Financial Integrity Fund (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Fund’).

“(B) USE OF FUND.—The Fund shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitations, only for the payment of awards to whistleblowers as provided in subsection (b).

“(C) RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF FUND.—The Fund shall not be available to pay any personnel or administrative expenses.

“(4) DEPOSITS AND CREDITS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—There shall be deposited into or credited to the Fund an amount equal to—

“(i) any monetary sanction collected by the Secretary or Attorney General in any judicial or administrative action under this title, chapter 35 or section 4305 or 4312 of title 50, or the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.), unless the balance of the Fund at the time the monetary sanction is collected exceeds \$300,000,000; and

“(ii) all income from investments made under paragraph (5).

“(B) ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS.—If the amounts deposited into or credited to the Fund under subparagraph (A) are not sufficient to satisfy an award made under this subsection, there shall be deposited into or credited to the Fund an amount equal to the unsatisfied portion of the award from any monetary sanction collected by the Secretary of the Treasury or Attorney General in the covered judicial or administrative action on which the award is based.

“(C) EXCEPTION.—No amounts to be deposited or transferred into the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund pursuant to the Justice for United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Act (34 U.S.C. 20144) or the Crime Victims Fund pursuant section 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 20101) shall be deposited into or credited to the Fund.

“(5) INVESTMENTS.—

“(A) AMOUNTS IN FUND MAY BE INVESTED.—The Secretary of the Treasury may invest the portion of the Fund that is not required to meet the current needs of the Fund.

“(B) ELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS.—Investments shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury in obligations of the United States or obligations that are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, with maturities suitable to the needs of the Fund as determined by the Secretary.

“(C) INTEREST AND PROCEEDS CREDITED.—The interest on, and the proceeds from the sale or redemption of, any obligations held in the Fund shall be credited to, and form a part of, the Fund.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 5323 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraphs (1) and (5), by striking “this subchapter or subchapter III” each place the term appears and inserting “this subchapter, chapter 35 or section 4305 or 4312 of title 50, the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.), or .), and for conspiracies to violate the aforementioned provisions”; and

(B) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by inserting “covered” after “respect to any”; and

(ii) by striking “under this subchapter or subchapter III”; and

(iii) by striking “action by the Secretary or the Attorney General” and inserting “covered action”; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1)(B)(iii)—

(A) by striking “subchapter and subchapter III” and inserting “this subchapter, chapter 35 or section 4305 or 4312 of title 50, and the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.)”; and

(B) by striking “either such subchapter” and inserting “the covered judicial or administrative action”; and

(3) in subsection (g)(4)(D)(i), by inserting “chapter 35 or section 4305 or 4312 of title 50, or the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.),” after “subchapter,”.

SA 6508. Ms. HASSAN (for Mrs. SHAHEEN) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 754, designating November 13, 2022, as “National Warrior Call Day” in recognition of the importance of connecting warriors in the United States to support structures necessary to transition from the battlefield; as follows:

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas establishing an annual “National Warrior Call Day” will draw attention to the

members of the Armed Forces whose connection to one another is key to the veterans and first responders in the United States who may be dangerously disconnected from family, friends, and support systems;

Whereas the rate of suicide for members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty increased from 20.3 per 100,000 individuals in 2015 to 28.7 per 100,000 individuals in 2020;

Whereas the suicide rate for veterans has steadily increased since 2006, with 6,261 veterans dying by suicide in 2019;

Whereas, after adjusting for sex and age, the rate of veteran suicide in 2019 was 31.6 per 100,000 individuals, substantially higher than the rate among adults in the United States who are not veterans at 16.8 per 100,000 individuals;

Whereas more veterans have died by suicide in the last 10 years than members of the Armed Forces who died from combat in Vietnam;

Whereas many of the veterans who died by suicide had no contact with the Department of Veterans Affairs;

Whereas the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic continues to lead to increased isolation and disconnection, further exacerbating mental and physical ailments such as post-traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury;

Whereas invisible wounds linked to an underlying and undiagnosed traumatic brain injury can mirror many mental health conditions, a problem that can be addressed through appropriate medical treatment;

Whereas additional research is needed to highlight the connection between traumatic brain injury as a root cause of invisible wounds and suicide by members of the Armed Forces and veterans; and

Whereas November 13, 2022, would be an appropriate day to designate as “National Warrior Call Day”: Now, therefore, be it

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 6509. Mr. CARDIN (for Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2834, to amend title XVII of the Social Security Act to preserve access to rehabilitation innovation centers under the Medicare program.

SA 6510. Mr. CARDIN (for Ms. HASSAN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 7535, to encourage the migration of Federal Government information technology systems to quantum-resistant cryptography, and for other purposes.

SA 6511. Mr. CARDIN (for Mr. RUBIO) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4216, to reauthorize the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 6509. Mr. CARDIN (for Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2834, to amend title XVII of the Social Security Act to preserve access to rehabilitation innovation centers under the Medicare program; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Dr. Joanne Smith Memorial Rehabilitation Innovation Centers Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. PRESERVING ACCESS TO REHABILITATION INNOVATION CENTERS UNDER MEDICARE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1886(j)(7)(E) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(j)(7)(E)) is amended—

(1) by striking “PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF DATA SUBMITTED.—The” and inserting “PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF DATA SUBMITTED.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The”; and

(2) by inserting after clause (i), as redesignated by paragraph (1), the following new clauses:

“(ii) PUBLIC RECOGNITION OF REHABILITATION INNOVATION CENTERS.—Beginning not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this clause, the Secretary shall make publicly available on such Internet website, in addition to the information required to be reported on such website under clause (i), a list of all rehabilitation innovation centers, and shall update such list on such website not less frequently than biennially.

“(iii) REHABILITATION INNOVATION CENTERS DEFINED.—For purposes of clause (ii), the term ‘rehabilitation innovation centers’ means a rehabilitation facility that, as of the applicable date (as defined in clause (v)), is a rehabilitation facility described in clause (iv).

“(iv) REHABILITATION FACILITY DESCRIBED.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), a rehabilitation facility described in this clause is a rehabilitation facility that—

“(aa) is classified as a rehabilitation facility under the IRF Rate Setting File for the Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility Prospective Payment System for Federal Fiscal Year 2019 (83 Fed. Reg. 38514), or any successor regulations that contain such information;

“(bb) holds at least one Federal rehabilitation research and training designation for research projects on traumatic brain injury or spinal cord injury from the National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research at the Department of Health and Human Services, based on such data submitted to the Secretary by a facility, in a form, manner, and time frame specified by the Secretary;

“(cc) submits to the Secretary a description of the clinical research enterprise of the facility and a summary of research activities of the facility that are supported by Federal agencies;

“(dd) has a minimum Medicare estimated average weight per discharge of 1.20 for the most recent fiscal year for which such information is available according to the IRF Rate Setting File described in item (aa), or any successor regulations that contain such information; and

“(ee) has a minimum teaching status of 0.075 for the most recent fiscal year for which such information is available according to the IRF Rate Setting File described in item (aa), or any successor regulations that contain such information.

“(II) WAIVER.—The Secretary may, as determined appropriate, waive any of the requirements under items (aa) through (ee) of subclause (I).

“(v) APPLICABLE DATE DEFINED.—For purposes of clauses (iii) and (iv), the term ‘applicable date’ means—

“(I) with respect to the initial publication of a list under clause (ii), the date of the enactment of such clause; and

“(II) with respect to the publication of an updated list under clause (ii), a date specified by the Secretary that is not more than one year prior to the date of such publication.

“(vi) IMPLEMENTATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law the Secretary may implement clauses (ii) through (v) by program instruction or otherwise.

“(vii) NONAPPLICATION OF PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, shall not apply to data collected under clauses (ii) through (v).”

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services—

(1) shall submit to Congress a report containing any recommendations on action as the Secretary determines appropriate to preserve access to rehabilitation innovation centers (as defined in section 1886(j)(7)(E)(iii) of the Social Security Act, as added by subsection (a)); and

(2) may, in the report described in paragraph (1), as permitted by law, disseminate research, best practices, and other clinical information identified or developed by such rehabilitation innovation centers, as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

SA 6510. Mr. CARDIN (for Ms. HASSAN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 7535, to encourage the migration of Federal Government information technology systems to quantum-resistant cryptography, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Quantum Computing Cybersecurity Preparedness Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Cryptography is essential for the national security of the United States and the functioning of the economy of the United States.

(2) The most widespread encryption protocols today rely on computational limits of classical computers to provide cybersecurity.

(3) Quantum computers might one day have the ability to push computational boundaries, allowing us to solve problems that have been intractable thus far, such as integer factorization, which is important for encryption.

(4) The rapid progress of quantum computing suggests the potential for adversaries of the United States to steal sensitive encrypted data today using classical computers, and wait until sufficiently powerful quantum systems are available to decrypt it.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) a strategy for the migration of information technology of the Federal Government to post-quantum cryptography is needed; and

(2) the governmentwide and industrywide approach to post-quantum cryptography should prioritize developing applications, hardware intellectual property, and software that can be easily updated to support cryptographic agility.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) AGENCY.—The term “agency”—

(A) means any executive department, military department, Government corporation, Government controlled corporation, or other establishment in the executive branch of the Government (including the Executive Office of the President), or any independent regulatory agency; and

(B) does not include—

(i) the Government Accountability Office; or

(ii) the governments of the District of Columbia and of the territories and possessions of the United States, and their various subdivisions.

(2) CLASSICAL COMPUTER.—The term “classical computer” means a device that accepts digital data and manipulates the information based on a program or sequence of instructions for how data is to be processed

and encodes information in binary bits that can either be 0s or 1s.

(3) DIRECTOR OF CISA.—The term “Director of CISA” means the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

(4) DIRECTOR OF NIST.—The term “Director of NIST” means the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(5) DIRECTOR OF OMB.—The term “Director of OMB” means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(6) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—The term “information technology” has the meaning given the term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

(7) NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM.—The term “national security system” has the meaning given the term in section 3552 of title 44, United States Code.

(8) POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY.—The term “post-quantum cryptography” means those cryptographic algorithms or methods that are assessed not to be specifically vulnerable to attack by either a quantum computer or classical computer.

(9) QUANTUM COMPUTER.—The term “quantum computer” means a computer that uses the collective properties of quantum states, such as superposition, interference, and entanglement, to perform calculations.

SEC. 4. INVENTORY OF CRYPTOGRAPHIC SYSTEMS; MIGRATION TO POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY.

(a) INVENTORY.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of OMB, in coordination with the National Cyber Director and in consultation with the Director of CISA, shall issue guidance on the migration of information technology to post-quantum cryptography, which shall include at a minimum—

(A) a requirement for each agency to establish and maintain a current inventory of information technology in use by the agency that is vulnerable to decryption by quantum computers, prioritized using the criteria described in subparagraph (B);

(B) criteria to allow agencies to prioritize their inventory efforts; and

(C) a description of the information required to be reported pursuant to subsection (b).

(2) ADDITIONAL CONTENT IN GUIDANCE.—In the guidance established by paragraph (1), the Director of OMB shall include, in addition to the requirements described in that paragraph—

(A) a description of information technology to be prioritized for migration to post-quantum cryptography; and

(B) a process for evaluating progress on migrating information technology to post-quantum cryptography, which shall be automated to the greatest extent practicable.

(3) PERIODIC UPDATES.—The Director of OMB shall update the guidance required under paragraph (1) as the Director of OMB determines necessary, in coordination with the National Cyber Director and in consultation with the Director of CISA.

(b) AGENCY REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and on an ongoing basis thereafter, the head of each agency shall provide to the Director of OMB, the Director of CISA, and the National Cyber Director—

(1) the inventory described in subsection (a)(1); and

(2) any other information required to be reported under subsection (a)(1)(C).

(c) MIGRATION AND ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Director of NIST has issued post-quantum cryptography standards, the Director of OMB shall issue guidance requiring each agency to—

(1) prioritize information technology described under subsection (a)(2)(A) for migration to post-quantum cryptography; and

(2) develop a plan to migrate information technology of the agency to post-quantum cryptography consistent with the prioritization under paragraph (1).

(d) **INTEROPERABILITY.**—The Director of OMB shall ensure that the prioritizations made under subsection (c)(1) are assessed and coordinated to ensure interoperability.

(e) **OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET REPORTS.**—

(1) **REPORT ON POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY.**—Not later than 15 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of OMB, in coordination with the National Cyber Director and in consultation with the Director of CISA, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives a report on the following:

(A) A strategy to address the risk posed by the vulnerabilities of information technology of agencies to weakened encryption due to the potential and possible capability of a quantum computer to breach that encryption.

(B) An estimate of the amount of funding needed by agencies to secure the information technology described in subsection (a)(1)(A) from the risk posed by an adversary of the United States using a quantum computer to breach the encryption of the information technology.

(C) A description of Federal civilian executive branch coordination efforts led by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, including timelines, to develop standards for post-quantum cryptography, including any Federal Information Processing Standards developed under chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, as well as standards developed through voluntary, consensus standards bodies such as the International Organization for Standardization.

(2) **REPORT ON MIGRATION TO POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.**—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Director of OMB issues guidance under subsection (c)(2), and thereafter until the date that is 5 years after the date on which post-quantum cryptographic standards are issued, the Director of OMB, in coordination with the National Cyber Director and in consultation with the Director of CISA, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives, with the report submitted pursuant to section 3553(c) of title 44, United States Code, a report on the progress of agencies in adopting post-quantum cryptography standards.

SEC. 5. EXEMPTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEMS.

This Act shall not apply to any national security system.

SEC. 6. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

SA 6511. Mr. CARDIN (for Mr. RUBIO) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4216, to reauthorize the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “North Korean Human Rights Reauthorization Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-333; 22 U.S.C. 7801 et seq.) and subsequent reauthorizations of such Act were the product of broad, bipartisan consensus regarding the promotion of human rights, documentation of human rights violations, transparency in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and the importance of refugee protection.

(2) The human rights and humanitarian conditions within North Korea remain deplorable and have been intentionally perpetuated against the people of North Korea through policies endorsed and implemented by Kim Jong-un and the Workers’ Party of Korea.

(3) According to a 2014 report released by the United Nations Human Rights Council’s Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, between 80,000 and 120,000 children, women, and men were being held in political prison camps in North Korea, where they were subjected to deliberate starvation, forced labor, executions, torture, rape, forced abortion, and infanticide.

(4) North Korea continues to hold a number of South Koreans and Japanese abducted after the signing of the Agreement Concerning a Military Armistice in Korea, signed at Panmunjom July 27, 1953 (commonly referred to as the “Korean War Armistice Agreement”) and refuses to acknowledge the abduction of more than 100,000 South Koreans during the Korean War in violation of the Geneva Convention.

(5) Human rights violations in North Korea, which include forced starvation, sexual violence against women and children, restrictions on freedom of movement, arbitrary detention, torture, executions, and enforced disappearances, amount to crimes against humanity according to the United Nations Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

(6) The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and North Korea’s strict lockdown of its borders and crackdowns on informal market activities and small entrepreneurship have drastically increased food insecurity for its people and given rise to famine conditions in parts of the country.

(7) North Korea’s COVID-19 border lockdown measures also include shoot-to-kill orders that have resulted in the killing of—

(A) North Koreans attempting to cross the border; and

(B) at least 1 South Korean citizen in September 2020.

(8) The Chinese Communist Party and the Government of the People’s Republic of China are aiding and abetting in crimes against humanity by forcibly repatriating North Korean refugees to North Korea where they are sent to prison camps, harshly interrogated, and tortured or executed.

(9) The forcible repatriation of North Korean refugees violates the People’s Republic of China’s freely undertaken obligation to uphold the principle of non-refoulement, under the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva July 28, 1951 (and made applicable by the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York January 31, 1967 (19 UST 6223)).

(10) North Korea continues to bar freedom of religion and persecute religious minorities, especially Christians. Eyewitnesses re-

port that Christians in North Korea have been tortured, forcibly detained, and even executed for possessing a Bible or professing Christianity.

(11) United States and international broadcasting operations into North Korea—

(A) serve as a critical source of outside news and information for the North Korean people; and

(B) provide a valuable service for countering regime propaganda and false narratives.

(12) The position of Special Envoy on North Korean Human Rights Issues has been vacant since January 2017, even though the President is required to appoint a Senate-confirmed Special Envoy to fill this position in accordance with section 107 of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7817).

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) promoting information access in North Korea continues to be a successful method of countering North Korean propaganda;

(2) the United States Government should continue to support efforts described in paragraph (1), including by enacting and implementing the Otto Warmbier North Korean Censorship and Surveillance Act of 2021, which was introduced by Senator Portman on June 17, 2021;

(3) because refugees among North Koreans fleeing into China face severe punishments upon their forcible return, the United States should urge the Government of the People’s Republic of China—

(A) to immediately halt its forcible repatriation of North Koreans;

(B) to allow the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (referred to in this section as “UNHCR”) unimpeded access to North Koreans within China to determine whether they are refugees and require assistance;

(C) to fulfill its obligations under the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva July 28, 1951 (and made applicable by the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York January 31, 1967 (19 UST 6223)) and the Agreement on the upgrading of the UNHCR Mission in the People’s Republic of China to UNHCR branch office in the People’s Republic of China, done at Geneva December 1, 1995;

(D) to address the concerns of the United Nations Committee Against Torture by incorporating into domestic legislation the principle of non-refoulement; and

(E) to recognize the legal status of North Korean women who marry or have children with Chinese citizens and ensure that all such mothers and children are granted resident status and access to education and other public services in accordance with Chinese law and international standards;

(4) the United States Government should continue to promote the effective and transparent delivery and distribution of any humanitarian aid provided in North Korea to ensure that such aid reaches its intended recipients to the point of consumption or utilization by cooperating closely with the Government of the Republic of Korea and international and nongovernmental organizations;

(5) the Department of State should continue to take steps to increase public awareness about the risks and dangers of travel by United States citizens to North Korea, including by continuing its policy of blocking United States passports from being used to travel to North Korea without a special validation from the Department of State;

(6) the United Nations, which has a significant role to play in promoting and improving human rights in North Korea, should

press for access for the United Nations Special Rapporteur and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in North Korea;

(7) the Special Envoy for North Korean Human Rights Issues should be appointed without delay—

(A) to properly promote and coordinate North Korean human rights and humanitarian issues; and

(B) to participate in policy planning and implementation with respect to refugee issues;

(8) the United States should urge North Korea to repeal the Reactionary Thought and Culture Denunciation Law and other draconian laws, regulations, and decrees that manifestly violate the freedom of opinion and expression and the freedom of thought, conscience, and religion;

(9) the United States should urge North Korea to ensure that any restrictions on addressing the COVID-19 pandemic are necessary, proportionate, nondiscriminatory, time-bound, transparent, and allow international staff to operate inside the North Korea to provide international assistance based on independent needs assessments;

(10) the United States should expand the Rewards for Justice program to be open to North Korean officials who can provide evidence of crimes against humanity being committed by North Korean officials;

(11) the United States should continue to seek cooperation from all foreign governments—

(A) to allow the UNHCR access to process North Korean refugees overseas for resettlement; and

(B) to allow United States officials access to process refugees for possible resettlement in the United States; and

(12) the Secretary of State, through diplomacy by senior officials, including United States ambassadors to Asia-Pacific countries, and in close cooperation with South Korea, should make every effort to promote the protection of North Korean refugees, escapees, and defectors.

SEC. 4. REAUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) **SUPPORT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS.**—Section 102(b)(1) of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7812(b)(1)) is amended by striking “2022” and inserting “2027”.

(b) **ACTIONS TO PROMOTE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.**—Section 104 of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7814) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “2022” and inserting “2027”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “2022” and inserting “2027”.

(c) **REPORT BY SPECIAL ENVOY ON NORTH KOREAN HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES.**—Section 107(d) of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7817(d)) is amended by striking “2022” and inserting “2027”.

(d) **REPORT ON UNITED STATES HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.**—Section 201(a) of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7831(a)) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “2022” and inserting “2027”.

(e) **ASSISTANCE PROVIDED OUTSIDE OF NORTH KOREA.**—Section 203(c)(1) of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7833(c)(1)) is amended by striking “2018 through 2022” and inserting “2023 through 2027”.

(f) **ANNUAL REPORTS.**—Section 305(a) of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7845(a)) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “2022” and inserting “2027”.

SEC. 5. ACTIONS TO PROMOTE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.

Title I of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7811 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 103(a), by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” and inserting “United States Agency for Global Media”; and

(2) in section 104(a)—

(A) by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” each place such term appears and inserting “United States Agency for Global Media”; and

(B) in paragraph (7)(B)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “5 years” and inserting “10 years”;
(ii) by redesignating clauses (i) through (iii) as clauses (ii) through (iv), respectively;
(iii) by inserting before clause (ii) the following:

“(i) an update of the plan required under subparagraph (A);” and

(iv) in clause (iii), as redesignated, by striking “pursuant to section 403” and inserting “to carry out this section”.

SEC. 6. SPECIAL ENVOY FOR NORTH KOREAN HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES.

Section 107 of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7817) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) **REPORT ON APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL ENVOY.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection and annually thereafter through 2027 if the position of Special Envoy remains vacant, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that describes the efforts being taken to appoint the Special Envoy.”.

SEC. 7. SUPPORT FOR NORTH KOREAN REFUGEES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security should collaborate with faith-based and Korean-American organizations to resettle North Korean participants in the United States Refugee Admissions Program in areas with existing Korean-American communities to mitigate trauma and mental health considerations of refugees, as appropriate.

(b) **RESETTLEMENT LOCATION ASSISTANCE EDUCATION.**—The Secretary of State shall publicly disseminate guidelines and information relating to resettlement options in the United States or South Korea for eligible North Korean refugees, with a particular focus on messaging to North Koreans.

(c) **MECHANISMS.**—The guidelines and information described in subsection (b)—

(1) shall be published on a publicly available website of the Department of State;

(2) shall be broadcast into North Korea through radio broadcasting operations funded or supported by the United States Government; and

(3) shall be distributed through brochures or electronic storage devices.

SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF SANCTIONS FOR FORCED REPATRIATION OF NORTH KOREAN REFUGEES.

(a) **DISCRETIONARY DESIGNATIONS.**—Section 104(b)(1) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9214) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (M), by striking “or” after the semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (N), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:
“(O) knowingly, directly or indirectly, forced the repatriation of North Korean refugees to North Korea.”.

(b) **EXEMPTIONS.**—Section 208(a)(1) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9228(a)(1)) is amended by inserting “, the Republic of Korea, and Japan” before the period at the end.

SEC. 9. REPORT ON HUMANITARIAN EXEMPTIONS TO SANCTIONS IMPOSED WITH RESPECT TO NORTH KOREA.

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the continued pursuit by the North Korean regime of weapons of mass destruction (including nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons), in addition to its ballistic missile program, along with the regime’s gross violations of human rights, have led the international community to impose sanctions with respect to North Korea, including sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council;

(2) authorities should grant exemptions for humanitarian assistance to the people of North Korea consistent with past United Nations Security Council resolutions; and

(3) humanitarian assistance intended to provide humanitarian relief to the people of North Korea must not be exploited or misdirected by the North Korean regime to benefit the military or elites of North Korea.

(b) **REPORTS REQUIRED.**—

(1) **DEFINED TERM.**—In this subsection, the term “covered period” means—

(A) in the case of the first report required to be submitted under paragraph (2), the period beginning on January 1, 2018, and ending on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) in the case of each subsequent report required to be submitted under paragraph (2), the 1-year period preceding the date by which the report is required to be submitted.

(2) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for the following 2 years, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to Congress that—

(A) describes—

(i) how the North Korean regime has previously exploited humanitarian assistance from the international community to benefit elites and the military in North Korea;

(ii) the most effective methods to provide humanitarian relief, including mechanisms to facilitate humanitarian assistance, to the people of North Korea, who are in dire need of such assistance;

(iii) any requests to the Committee of the United Nations Security Council established by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718 (2006) (referred to in this section as the “1718 Sanctions Committee”) for humanitarian exemptions from sanctions known to have been denied during the covered period or known to have been in process for more than 30 days as of the date of the report; and

(iv) any known explanations for the denials and delays referred to in clause (iii); and

(B) details any action by a foreign government during the covered period that has delayed or impeded humanitarian assistance that was approved by the 1718 Sanctions Committee.

DIRECTING THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY TO REMOVE THE BUST OF ROGER BROOKE TANEY IN THE OLD SUPREME COURT CHAMBER OF THE CAPITOL AND TO OBTAIN A BUST OF THURGOOD MARSHALL FOR INSTALLATION IN THE CAPITOL OR ON THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 5229, introduced earlier today by Senators CARDIN and VAN HOLLEN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 5229) to direct the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library to remove the bust of Roger Brooke Taney in the Old Supreme Court Chamber of the Capitol and to obtain a bust of Thurgood Marshall for installation in the Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CARDIN. I further ask that the bill be considered read three times and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 5229) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 5229

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REPLACEMENT OF BUST OF ROGER BROOKE TANEY WITH BUST OF THURGOOD MARSHALL.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) While sitting in the Capitol, the Supreme Court issued the infamous *Dred Scott v. Sandford* decision on March 6, 1857. Written by Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, whose bust sits inside the entrance to the Old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol, this opinion declared that African Americans were not citizens of the United States and could not sue in Federal courts. This decision further declared that Congress did not have the authority to prohibit slavery in the territories.

(2) Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney's authorship of *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, the effects of which would only be overturned years later by the ratification of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, renders a bust of his likeness unsuitable for the honor of display to the many visitors to the Capitol.

(3) As Frederick Douglass said of this decision in May 1857, "This infamous decision of the Slaveholding wing of the Supreme Court maintains that slaves are within the contemplation of the Constitution of the United States, property; that slaves are property in the same sense that horses, sheep, and swine are property; that the old doctrine that slavery is a creature of local law is false; that the right of the slaveholder to his slave does not depend upon the local law, but is secured wherever the Constitution of the United States extends; that Congress has no right to prohibit slavery anywhere; that slavery may go in safety anywhere under the star-spangled banner; that colored persons of African descent have no rights that white men are bound to respect; that colored men of African descent are not and cannot be citizens of the United States."

(4) While the removal of Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney's bust from the Capitol does not relieve the Congress of the historical wrongs it committed to protect the institution of slavery, it expresses Congress's recognition of one of the most notorious wrongs to have ever taken place in one of its rooms, that of Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney's *Dred Scott v. Sandford* decision.

(b) REMOVAL OF BUST OF ROGER BROOKE TANEY.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Joint Com-

mittee of Congress on the Library (referred to in this Act as the "Joint Committee") shall remove from public display the bust of Roger Brooke Taney in the Old Supreme Court Chamber of the Capitol and the plinth upon which the bust is placed. The bust and plinth shall remain in the custody of the Senate Curator.

(c) BUST OF THURGOOD MARSHALL.—

(1) OBTAINING BUST.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Joint Committee shall enter into an agreement to obtain a bust of Thurgood Marshall, under such terms and conditions as the Joint Committee considers appropriate and consistent with applicable law.

(2) PLACEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Joint Committee, shall permanently install the bust obtained under paragraph (1) in a prominent location in the Capitol or on the United States Capitol Grounds, as described in section 5102 of title 40, United States Code.

(B) PRIORITY FOR LOCATION.—In determining the location for the permanent installation of the bust obtained under paragraph (1), the Joint Committee shall give priority to identifying an appropriate location near the Old Supreme Court Chamber of the Capitol.

HELP FIND THE MISSING ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 5230, which was introduced earlier today by Senator MURPHY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 5230) to increase accessibility to the National Missing and Unidentified Person System, to facilitate data sharing between such system and the National Crime Information Center database of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I further ask that the bill be considered read three times and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 5230) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 5230

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as "Billy's Law" or the "Help Find the Missing Act".

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF THE NATIONAL MISSING AND UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General, shall maintain the "National Missing and Unidentified Persons System" or "NamUs", consistent with the following:

(1) The NamUs shall be a national information clearinghouse and resource center for missing, unidentified, and unclaimed person cases across the United States administered by the National Institute of Justice and

managed through an agreement with an eligible entity.

(2) The NamUs shall coordinate or provide—

(A) online database technology which serves as a national information clearinghouse to help expedite case associations and resolutions;

(B) various free-of-charge forensic services to aid in the identification of missing persons and unidentified remains;

(C) investigative support for criminal justice efforts to help missing and unidentified person case resolutions;

(D) technical assistance for family members of missing persons;

(E) assistance and training by coordinating State and local service providers in order to support individuals and families impacted by the loss or disappearance of a loved one; and

(F) training and outreach from NamUs subject matter experts, including assistance with planning and facilitating Missing Person Day events across the country.

(b) PERMISSIBLE USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The permissible use of funds awarded under this section for the implementation and maintenance of the agreement created in subparagraph (a)(1) include the use of funds—

(A) to hire additional personnel to provide case support and perform other core NamUs functions;

(B) to develop new technologies to facilitate timely data entry into the relevant data bases;

(C) to conduct contracting activities relevant to core NamUs services;

(D) to provide forensic analyses to support the identification of missing and unidentified persons, to include, but not limited to DNA typing, forensic odontology, fingerprint examination, and forensic anthropology;

(E) to train State, local, and Tribal law enforcement personnel and forensic medicine service providers to use NamUs resources and best practices for the investigation of missing and unidentified person cases;

(F) to assist States in providing information to the NCIC database, the NamUs database, or any future database system for missing, unidentified, and unclaimed person cases;

(G) to report to law enforcement authorities in the jurisdiction in which the remains were found information on every deceased, unidentified person, regardless of age;

(H) to participate in Missing Person Days and other events to directly support family members of the missing with NamUs case entries and DNA collections;

(I) to provide assistance and training by coordinating State and local service providers in order to support individuals and families;

(J) to conduct data analytics and research projects for the purpose of enhancing knowledge, best practices, and training related to missing and unidentified person cases, as well as developing NamUs system enhancements;

(K) to create and maintain a secure, online, nationwide critical incident response tool for professionals that will connect law enforcement, medico-legal and emergency management professionals, as well as victims and families during a critical incident; and

(L) for other purposes consistent with the goals of this section.

(c) AMENDMENTS TO THE CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1990 TO REQUIRE REPORTS OF MISSING CHILDREN TO NAMUS.—

(1) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Section 3701(a) of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (34 U.S.C. 41307(a)) is amended by striking the period and inserting the following: "and, consistent with section 3 (including rules

promulgated pursuant to section 3(c) of the Help Find the Missing Act, shall also report such case, either directly or through authorization described in such section to transmit, enter, or share information on such case, to the NamUs databases.”.

(2) **STATE REQUIREMENTS.**—Section 3702 of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (34 U.S.C. 41308) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “or the National Crime Information Center computer database” and inserting “, the National Crime Information Center computer database, or the NamUs databases”;

(B) in the matter following paragraph (3), by striking “and the National Crime Information Center computer networks” and inserting “, the National Crime Information Center computer networks, and the NamUs databases”;

(C) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “or the NamUs databases” after “National Crime Information Center”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and National Crime Information Center computer networks” and inserting “, National Crime Information Center computer networks, and the NamUs databases”.

(3) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply with respect to reports made before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. INFORMATION SHARING.

(a) **ACCESS TO NCIC.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall, in accordance with this section, provide access to the NCIC Missing Person and Unidentified Person Files to the National Institute of Justice or its designee administering the NamUs program as a grantee or contractor, for the purpose of reviewing missing and unidentified person records in NCIC for case validation and NamUs data reconciliation.

(b) **ELECTRONIC DATA SHARING.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall, in accordance with this section, have completed an assessment of the NCIC and NamUs system architectures and governing statutes, policies, and procedures and provide a proposed plan for the secure and automatic data transmission of missing and unidentified person records that are reported to and entered into the NCIC database, with the following criteria, to be electronically transmitted to the NamUs system.

(1) Missing Person cases with an MNP (Missing Person) code of CA (Child Abduction) or AA (Amber Alert) within 72 hours of entry into NCIC;

(2) Missing Person cases with an MNP code EME (Endangered) or EMI (Involuntary) within 30 days of entry into NCIC;

(3) All other Missing Person cases that have been active (non-cancelled) in NCIC for 180 days;

(4) Unidentified person cases that have been active (non-cancelled) in NCIC for 60 days;

(5) Once case data are transmitted to NamUs, cases are marked as such within NCIC, and any updates to such cases will be transmitted to NamUs within 24 hours.

(c) **RULES ON CONFIDENTIALITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Director of the FBI, shall promulgate rules pursuant to notice and comment that specify the information the Attorney General may allow NamUs to access from the NCIC Missing Person and Unidentified Person files or be transmitted from the NCIC database to the NamUs databases for purposes of this Act. Such rules shall—

(A) provide for the protection of confidential, private, and law enforcement sensitive information contained in the NCIC Missing Person and Unidentified Person files; and

(B) specify the circumstances in which access to portions of information in the Missing Person and Unidentified Person files may be withheld from the NamUs databases.

SEC. 4. REPORT ON BEST PRACTICES.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall issue a report to offices of forensic medicine service providers, and Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies describing the best practices for the collection, reporting, and analysis of data and information on missing persons and unidentified human remains. Such best practices shall—

(1) provide an overview of the NCIC database and NamUs databases;

(2) describe how local law enforcement agencies, and offices of forensic medicine service providers should access and use the NCIC database and NamUs databases;

(3) describe the appropriate and inappropriate uses of the NCIC database and NamUs databases; and

(4) describe the standards and protocols for the collection, reporting, and analysis of data and information on missing persons and unidentified human remains.

SEC. 5. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act and biennially thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a report describing the status of the NCIC database and NamUs databases.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall describe, to the extent available, information on the process of information sharing between the NCIC database and NamUs databases.

SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **AUTHORIZED AGENCY.**—The term “authorized agency” means a Government agency with an originating agency identification (ORI) number and that is a criminal justice agency, as defined in section 20.3 of title 28, Code of Federal Regulations.

(2) **FBI.**—The term “FBI” means the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(3) **FORENSIC MEDICINE SERVICE PROVIDER.**—The term “forensic medicine service provider” means a State or unit of local government forensic medicine service provider having not fewer than 1 part-time or full-time employed forensic pathologist, or forensic pathologist under contract, who conducts medicolegal death investigations, including examinations of human remains, and who provides reports or opinion testimony with respect to such activity in courts of law within the United States.

(4) **FORENSIC SCIENCE SERVICE PROVIDER.**—The term “forensic science service provider” means a State or unit of local government agency having not fewer than 1 full-time analyst who examines physical evidence in criminal or investigative matters and provides reports or opinion testimony with respect to such evidence in courts in the United States.

(5) **NAMUS DATABASES.**—The term “NamUs databases” means the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System Missing Persons database and National Missing and Unidentified Persons System Unidentified Decedents database maintained by the National Institute of Justice of the Department of Justice, which serves as a clearinghouse and resource center for missing, unidentified, and unclaimed person cases.

(6) **NCIC DATABASE.**—The term “NCIC database” means the National Crime Information Center Missing Person File and National Crime Information Center Unidentified Person File of the National Crime Information Center database of the FBI, established pursuant to section 534 of title 28, United States Code.

(7) **QUALIFYING LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY DEFINED.**—The term “qualifying law enforcement agency” means a State, local, or Tribal law enforcement agency.

(8) **STATE.**—The term “State” means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

EQUAL PAY FOR TEAM USA ACT OF 2021

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 593, S. 2333.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2333) to amend chapter 2205 of title 36, United States Code, to ensure equal treatment of athletes, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Equal Pay for Team USA Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. MODIFICATIONS TO UNITED STATES OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC COMMITTEE AND NATIONAL GOVERNING BODIES.

(a) **UNITED STATES OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC COMMITTEE.**—

(1) **DUTIES.**—Section 220505(d) of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) with respect to a sport for which the corporation conducts separate programs for female and male athletes, to ensure that female and male athletes who represent the United States in international amateur athletic events receive, from funds directly provided by the corporation to the athlete (excluding any prize or award based on the athlete’s performance in an international amateur athletic competition), equivalent and nondiscriminatory compensation, wages, benefits, medical care, travel arrangements, and payment or reimbursement for expenses, all insofar as these are implemented in connection with such amateur athletic events, where ‘equivalent’ means ‘equal’ except that it shall be permissible—

“(i) to consider merit, performance, seniority, or quantity of play in determining contract or other terms of participation; and

“(ii) to provide more beneficial terms of participation to athletes representing the United States in international events to address disparities in outside income, including in compensation made available by international sports federations and other event organizers, or the need to foster underdeveloped programs or address

documented and justifiable personal need on the part of specific athletes or teams.”;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) **ADVOCACY.**—The corporation shall take all reasonable steps, in collaboration with affected athletes, to advocate to international sports federations and other event organizers to equalize prizes, compensation, funding, and other support provided to athletes by such federations and organizers.”.

(2) **ANNUAL REPORT ON EQUAL TREATMENT OF ATHLETES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter I of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§220514. Annual report on equal treatment of athletes

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not less frequently than annually, the corporation shall submit to Congress a report on the compliance of the corporation with paragraphs (1)(D) and (2) of section 220505(d).

“(b) **MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.**—Each report required by subsection (a) shall include detailed information on the median, minimum, and maximum stipends and bonuses provided to athletes, disaggregated by gender, race, and, as applicable, status of participation on a professional sports team.”.

(B) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections for subchapter I of chapter 2205 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“220514. Annual report on equal treatment of athletes.”.

(b) **NATIONAL GOVERNING BODIES.**—

(1) **DUTIES.**—Section 220524(a) of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (7) through (14) as paragraphs (9) through (16), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

“(7) with respect to a sport for which a national governing body conducts separate programs for female and male athletes, ensure that female and male athletes who represent the United States in international amateur athletic events receive, from funds directly provided by the national governing body to the athlete (excluding any prize or award based on the athlete's performance in an international amateur athletic competition), equivalent and non-discriminatory compensation, wages, benefits, medical care, travel arrangements, and payment or reimbursement for expenses, all insofar as these are implemented in connection with such amateur athletic events, where ‘equivalent’ means ‘equal’ except that it shall be permissible—

“(A) to consider merit, performance, seniority, or quantity of play in determining contract or other terms of participation; and

“(B) to provide more beneficial terms of participation to athletes representing the United States in international events to address disparities in outside income, including in compensation made available by international sports federations and other event organizers, or the need to foster underdeveloped programs or address documented and justifiable personal need on the part of specific athletes or teams;

“(8) take all reasonable steps, in collaboration with affected athletes, to advocate to international sports federations and other event organizers to equalize prizes, compensation, funding, and other support provided to athletes by such federations and organizers.”.

(2) **ANNUAL REPORT ON EQUAL TREATMENT OF ATHLETES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter II of chapter 2205 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§220530A. Annual report on equal treatment of athletes

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not less frequently than annually, each national governing body shall submit to the corporation and Congress a report on the compliance of the national governing body with paragraphs (7) and (8) of section 220524(a).

“(b) **MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.**—Each report required by subsection (a) shall include detailed information on the median, minimum, and maximum stipends and bonuses provided to athletes, disaggregated by gender, race, and, as applicable, status of participation on a professional sports team.”.

(B) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections for subchapter II of chapter 2205 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“220530A. Annual report on equal treatment of athletes.”.

(c) **IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD AND REPORTS TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) the corporation shall—

(A) attain full compliance, and require as a condition of continued certification that each national governing body attains and maintains full compliance, with the applicable amendments made by this Act; and

(B) submit to Congress a report describing such compliance of the corporation and each national governing body; and

(2) each national governing body shall—

(A) attain full compliance with the applicable amendments made by this Act; and

(B) submit to Congress a report describing such compliance.

(d) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed—

(1) to supersede, nullify, or diminish the rights of any individual under any Federal law or the law of any State or political subdivision of any State or jurisdiction;

(2) to prohibit an individual athlete or a group of athletes from receiving compensation from an individual or entity other than a national governing body or the corporation for the use of, as applicable, the name, image, or likeness of the individual athlete or the names, images, or likenesses of the group of athletes; or

(3) to prohibit a team or group of athletes from accepting outside sponsorships or endorsements, or from participating in outside promotional events or marketing campaigns, even if a team or group of athletes of another gender are not offered equivalent sponsorships, endorsements, or participation in outside promotional events or marketing campaigns.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be considered and agreed to; and that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass, as amended?

The bill (S. 2333), as amended, was passed.

Mr. CARDIN. I ask that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CELEBRATING THE HERITAGE OF ROMANI AMERICANS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 408, S. Res. 124.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 124) celebrating the heritage of Romani Americans.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to strike all after the resolving clause and insert the part in italic, and with an amendment to strike the preamble and insert the part printed in italic as follows:

S. RES. 124

Whereas the ancestry of the Romani people, also called the Roma, can be traced to the Indian subcontinent;

Whereas Romani people have been a part of European immigration to the United States since the colonial period and particularly following the abolition of the enslavement of Romani people in the historic Romanian principalities;

Whereas Romani people live across the world and throughout the United States;

Whereas the Romani people have made distinct and important contributions in many fields, including agriculture, art, crafts, literature, medicine, military service, music, sports, and science;

Whereas, on April 8, 1971, the First World Romani Congress met in London, bringing Romani people together from across Europe and the United States with the goal of promoting transnational cooperation among Romani people in combating social marginalization and building a positive future for Romani people everywhere;

Whereas April 8 is therefore celebrated globally as International Roma Day;

Whereas Romani people were victims of genocide carried out by Nazi Germany and its Axis partners, and an estimated 200,000 to 500,000 Romani people were killed by Nazis and their allies across Europe during World War II;

Whereas, on the night of August 2–3, 1944, the so-called “Gypsy Family Camp” where Romani people were interned at Auschwitz-Birkenau was liquidated, and in a single night, between 4,200 and 4,300 Romani men, women, and children were killed in gas chambers;

Whereas many countries are taking positive steps to remember and teach about the genocide of Romani people by Nazi Germany and its Axis partners; and

Whereas the United States Congress held its first hearing to examine the situation of Romani people in 1994: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,
That the Senate—

(1) remembers the genocide of Romani people by Nazi Germany and its Axis partners and commemorates the destruction of the “Gypsy Family Camp” where Romani people were interned at Auschwitz;

(2) commends the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum for its role in promoting remembrance of the Holocaust and educating about the genocide of Romani people;

(3) supports International Roma Day as an opportunity to honor the culture, history, and

heritage of the Romani people in the United States as part of the larger Romani global diaspora; and

(4) welcomes the Department of State's participation in ceremonies and events celebrating International Roma Day and similar engagement by the United States Government.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I further ask that the committee-reported substitute amendment to the resolution be agreed to; the resolution, as amended, be agreed to; the committee-reported substitute amendment to the preamble be agreed to; the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 124), as amended, was agreed to.

The committee-reported amendment to the preamble in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

DR. JOANNE SMITH MEMORIAL REHABILITATION INNOVATION CENTERS ACT OF 2021

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be discharged from further consideration of S. 2834 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2834) to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to preserve access to rehabilitation innovation centers under the Medicare program.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I further ask that the Durbin-Cassidy substitute at the desk be considered and agreed to and that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 6509) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Dr. Joanne Smith Memorial Rehabilitation Innovation Centers Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. PRESERVING ACCESS TO REHABILITATION INNOVATION CENTERS UNDER MEDICARE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1886(j)(7)(E) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(j)(7)(E)) is amended—

(1) by striking "PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF DATA SUBMITTED.—The" and inserting "PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF DATA SUBMITTED.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The"; and

(2) by inserting after clause (i), as redesignated by paragraph (1), the following new clauses:

"(ii) PUBLIC RECOGNITION OF REHABILITATION INNOVATION CENTERS.—Beginning not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this clause, the Secretary shall make publicly available on such Internet website, in addition to the information required to be reported on such website under clause (i), a list of all rehabilitation innovation centers, and shall update such list on such website not less frequently than biennially.

"(iii) REHABILITATION INNOVATION CENTERS DEFINED.—For purposes of clause (ii), the term 'rehabilitation innovation centers' means a rehabilitation facility that, as of the applicable date (as defined in clause (v)), is a rehabilitation facility described in clause (iv).

"(iv) REHABILITATION FACILITY DESCRIBED.—

"(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), a rehabilitation facility described in this clause is a rehabilitation facility that—

"(aa) is classified as a rehabilitation facility under the IRF Rate Setting File for the Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility Prospective Payment System for Federal Fiscal Year 2019 (83 Fed. Reg. 38514), or any successor regulations that contain such information;

"(bb) holds at least one Federal rehabilitation research and training designation for research projects on traumatic brain injury or spinal cord injury from the National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research at the Department of Health and Human Services, based on such data submitted to the Secretary by a facility, in a form, manner, and time frame specified by the Secretary;

"(cc) submits to the Secretary a description of the clinical research enterprise of the facility and a summary of research activities of the facility that are supported by Federal agencies;

"(dd) has a minimum Medicare estimated average weight per discharge of 1.20 for the most recent fiscal year for which such information is available according to the IRF Rate Setting File described in item (aa), or any successor regulations that contain such information; and

"(ee) has a minimum teaching status of 0.075 for the most recent fiscal year for which such information is available according to the IRF Rate Setting File described in item (aa), or any successor regulations that contain such information.

"(II) WAIVER.—The Secretary may, as determined appropriate, waive any of the requirements under items (aa) through (ee) of subclause (I).

"(v) APPLICABLE DATE DEFINED.—For purposes of clauses (iii) and (iv), the term 'applicable date' means—

"(I) with respect to the initial publication of a list under clause (ii), the date of the enactment of such clause; and

"(II) with respect to the publication of an updated list under clause (ii), a date specified by the Secretary that is not more than one year prior to the date of such publication.

"(vi) IMPLEMENTATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law the Secretary may implement clauses (ii) through (v) by program instruction or otherwise.

"(vii) NONAPPLICATION OF PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, shall not apply to data collected under clauses (ii) through (v)."

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services—

(1) shall submit to Congress a report containing any recommendations on action as the Secretary determines appropriate to preserve access to rehabilitation innovation

centers (as defined in section 1886(j)(7)(E)(iii) of the Social Security Act, as added by subsection (a)); and

(2) may, in the report described in paragraph (1), as permitted by law, disseminate research, best practices, and other clinical information identified or developed by such rehabilitation innovation centers, as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on the bill, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the bill, as amended?

The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill, as amended, pass?

The bill (S. 2834), as amended, was passed.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

POSTHUMOUSLY AWARDED THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL, COLLECTIVELY, TO GLEN DOHERTY, TYRONE WOODS, J. CHRISTOPHER STEVENS, AND SEAN SMITH

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be discharged and the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 310.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 310) to posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to Glen Doherty, Tyrone Woods, J. Christopher Stevens, and Sean Smith, in recognition of their contributions to the Nation.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 310) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 2022 AS "NATIONAL CO-OP MONTH"

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 866, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 866) expressing support for the designation of October 2022 as “National Co-Op Month” and commending the cooperative business model and the member-owners, businesses, employees, farmers, ranchers, and practitioners who use the cooperative business model to positively impact the economy and society.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I further ask that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 866) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

RELATING TO THE DEATH OF ALAN R. PARKER, FORMER STAFF DIRECTOR AND CHIEF COUNSEL OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS OF THE SENATE

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 867, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 867), relating to the death of the Alan R. Parker, former Staff Director and Chief Counsel of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 867) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 2022 AS SICKLE CELL DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 868, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 868) expressing support for the designation of September 2022 as

“Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month” in order to educate communities across the United States about sickle cell disease and the need for research, early detection methods, effective treatments, and preventative care programs with respect to complications from sickle cell disease and conditions related to sickle cell disease.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 868) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

QUANTUM COMPUTING CYBERSECURITY PREPAREDNESS ACT

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be discharged and the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 7535.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 7535) to encourage the migration of Federal Government information technology systems to quantum-resistant cryptography, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Hassan substitute amendment, which is at desk, be considered and agreed to; the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 6510), in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Quantum Computing Cybersecurity Preparedness Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Cryptography is essential for the national security of the United States and the functioning of the economy of the United States.

(2) The most widespread encryption protocols today rely on computational limits of classical computers to provide cybersecurity.

(3) Quantum computers might one day have the ability to push computational boundaries, allowing us to solve problems

that have been intractable thus far, such as integer factorization, which is important for encryption.

(4) The rapid progress of quantum computing suggests the potential for adversaries of the United States to steal sensitive encrypted data today using classical computers, and wait until sufficiently powerful quantum systems are available to decrypt it.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) a strategy for the migration of information technology of the Federal Government to post-quantum cryptography is needed; and

(2) the governmentwide and industrywide approach to post-quantum cryptography should prioritize developing applications, hardware intellectual property, and software that can be easily updated to support cryptographic agility.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) AGENCY.—The term “agency”—

(A) means any executive department, military department, Government corporation, Government controlled corporation, or other establishment in the executive branch of the Government (including the Executive Office of the President), or any independent regulatory agency; and

(B) does not include—

(i) the Government Accountability Office; or

(ii) the governments of the District of Columbia and of the territories and possessions of the United States, and their various subdivisions.

(2) CLASSICAL COMPUTER.—The term “classical computer” means a device that accepts digital data and manipulates the information based on a program or sequence of instructions for how data is to be processed and encodes information in binary bits that can either be 0s or 1s.

(3) DIRECTOR OF CISA.—The term “Director of CISA” means the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

(4) DIRECTOR OF NIST.—The term “Director of NIST” means the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(5) DIRECTOR OF OMB.—The term “Director of OMB” means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(6) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—The term “information technology” has the meaning given the term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

(7) NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM.—The term “national security system” has the meaning given the term in section 3552 of title 44, United States Code.

(8) POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY.—The term “post-quantum cryptography” means those cryptographic algorithms or methods that are assessed not to be specifically vulnerable to attack by either a quantum computer or classical computer.

(9) QUANTUM COMPUTER.—The term “quantum computer” means a computer that uses the collective properties of quantum states, such as superposition, interference, and entanglement, to perform calculations.

SEC. 4. INVENTORY OF CRYPTOGRAPHIC SYSTEMS; MIGRATION TO POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY.

(a) INVENTORY.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of OMB, in coordination with the National Cyber Director and in consultation with the Director of CISA, shall issue guidance on the migration of information technology to post-quantum cryptography, which shall include at a minimum—

(A) a requirement for each agency to establish and maintain a current inventory of information technology in use by the agency

that is vulnerable to decryption by quantum computers, prioritized using the criteria described in subparagraph (B);

(B) criteria to allow agencies to prioritize their inventory efforts; and

(C) a description of the information required to be reported pursuant to subsection (b).

(2) **ADDITIONAL CONTENT IN GUIDANCE.**—In the guidance established by paragraph (1), the Director of OMB shall include, in addition to the requirements described in that paragraph—

(A) a description of information technology to be prioritized for migration to post-quantum cryptography; and

(B) a process for evaluating progress on migrating information technology to post-quantum cryptography, which shall be automated to the greatest extent practicable.

(3) **PERIODIC UPDATES.**—The Director of OMB shall update the guidance required under paragraph (1) as the Director of OMB determines necessary, in coordination with the National Cyber Director and in consultation with the Director of CISA.

(b) **AGENCY REPORTS.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and on an ongoing basis thereafter, the head of each agency shall provide to the Director of OMB, the Director of CISA, and the National Cyber Director—

(1) the inventory described in subsection (a)(1); and

(2) any other information required to be reported under subsection (a)(1)(C).

(c) **MIGRATION AND ASSESSMENT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Director of NIST has issued post-quantum cryptography standards, the Director of OMB shall issue guidance requiring each agency to—

(1) prioritize information technology described under subsection (a)(2)(A) for migration to post-quantum cryptography; and

(2) develop a plan to migrate information technology of the agency to post-quantum cryptography consistent with the prioritization under paragraph (1).

(d) **INTEROPERABILITY.**—The Director of OMB shall ensure that the prioritizations made under subsection (c)(1) are assessed and coordinated to ensure interoperability.

(e) **OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET REPORTS.**—

(1) **REPORT ON POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY.**—Not later than 15 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of OMB, in coordination with the National Cyber Director and in consultation with the Director of CISA, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives a report on the following:

(A) A strategy to address the risk posed by the vulnerabilities of information technology of agencies to weakened encryption due to the potential and possible capability of a quantum computer to breach that encryption.

(B) An estimate of the amount of funding needed by agencies to secure the information technology described in subsection (a)(1)(A) from the risk posed by an adversary of the United States using a quantum computer to breach the encryption of the information technology.

(C) A description of Federal civilian executive branch coordination efforts led by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, including timelines, to develop standards for post-quantum cryptography, including any Federal Information Processing Standards developed under chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, as well as standards developed through voluntary, con-

sensus standards bodies such as the International Organization for Standardization.

(2) **REPORT ON MIGRATION TO POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.**—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Director of OMB issues guidance under subsection (c)(2), and thereafter until the date that is 5 years after the date on which post-quantum cryptographic standards are issued, the Director of OMB, in coordination with the National Cyber Director and in consultation with the Director of CISA, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives, with the report submitted pursuant to section 3553(c) of title 44, United States Code, a report on the progress of agencies in adopting post-quantum cryptography standards.

SEC. 5. EXEMPTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEMS.

This Act shall not apply to any national security system.

SEC. 6. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The bill (H.R. 7535), as amended, was passed.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 2022

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourns until 3 p.m. on Monday, December 12, and that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Montgomery-Reeves nomination postcloture; further, at 5:30 p.m. all postcloture time be considered expired and the Senate vote on confirmation of the Montgomery-Reeves nomination; finally, if any nominations are confirmed during Monday’s session, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Maryland.

NORTH KOREAN HUMAN RIGHTS REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to immediate consideration of Calendar No. 457, S. 4216.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4216) to reauthorize the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “North Korean Human Rights Reauthorization Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) *The North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-333; 22 U.S.C. 7801 et seq.) and subsequent reauthorizations of such Act were the product of broad, bipartisan consensus regarding the promotion of human rights, documentation of human rights violations, transparency in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and the importance of refugee protection.*

(2) *The human rights and humanitarian conditions within North Korea remain deplorable and have been intentionally perpetuated against the people of North Korea through policies endorsed and implemented by Kim Jong-un and the Workers’ Party of Korea.*

(3) *According to a 2014 report released by the United Nations Human Rights Council’s Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, between 80,000 and 120,000 children, women, and men were being held in political prison camps in North Korea, where they were subjected to deliberate starvation, forced labor, executions, torture, rape, forced abortion, and infanticide.*

(4) *North Korea continues to hold a number of South Koreans and Japanese abducted after the signing of the Agreement Concerning a Military Armistice in Korea, signed at Panmunjom July 27, 1953 (commonly referred to as the “Korean War Armistice Agreement”) and refuses to acknowledge the abduction of more than 100,000 South Koreans during the Korean War in violation of the Geneva Convention.*

(5) *Human rights violations in North Korea, which include forced starvation, sexual violence against women and children, restrictions on freedom of movement, arbitrary detention, torture, executions, and enforced disappearances, amount to crimes against humanity according to the United Nations Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.*

(6) *The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and North Korea’s strict lockdown of its borders and crackdowns on informal market activities and small entrepreneurship have drastically increased food insecurity for its people and given rise to famine conditions in parts of the country.*

(7) *North Korea’s COVID-19 border lockdown measures also include shoot-to-kill orders that have resulted in the killing of—*

(A) *North Koreans attempting to cross the border; and*

(B) *at least 1 South Korean citizen in September 2020.*

(8) *The Chinese Communist Party and the Government of the People’s Republic of China are aiding and abetting in crimes against humanity by forcibly repatriating North Korean refugees to North Korea where they are sent to prison camps, harshly interrogated, and tortured or executed.*

(9) *The forcible repatriation of North Korean refugees violates the People’s Republic of China’s freely undertaken obligation to uphold the principle of non-refoulement, under the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva July 28, 1951 (and made applicable by*

the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York January 31, 1967 (19 UST 6223)).

(10) North Korea continues to bar freedom of religion and persecute religious minorities, especially Christians. Eyewitnesses report that Christians in North Korea have been tortured, forcibly detained, and even executed for possessing a Bible or professing Christianity.

(11) United States and international broadcasting operations into North Korea—

(A) serve as a critical source of outside news and information for the North Korean people; and

(B) provide a valuable service for countering regime propaganda and false narratives.

(12) The position of Special Envoy on North Korean Human Rights Issues has been vacant since January 2017, even though the President is required to appoint a Senate-confirmed Special Envoy to fill this position in accordance with section 107 of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7817).

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) promoting information access in North Korea continues to be a successful method of countering North Korean propaganda;

(2) the United States Government should continue to support efforts described in paragraph (1), including by enacting and implementing the Otto Warmbier North Korean Censorship and Surveillance Act of 2021, which was introduced by Senator Portman on June 17, 2021;

(3) because refugees among North Koreans fleeing into China face severe punishments upon their forcible return, the United States should urge the Government of the People's Republic of China—

(A) to immediately halt its forcible repatriation of North Koreans;

(B) to allow the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (referred to in this section as “UNHCR”) unimpeded access to North Koreans within China to determine whether they are refugees and require assistance;

(C) to fulfill its obligations under the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva July 28, 1951 (and made applicable by the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York January 31, 1967 (19 UST 6223)) and the Agreement on the upgrading of the UNHCR Mission in the People's Republic of China to UNHCR branch office in the People's Republic of China, done at Geneva December 1, 1995;

(D) to address the concerns of the United Nations Committee Against Torture by incorporating into domestic legislation the principle of non-refoulement; and

(E) to recognize the legal status of North Korean women who marry or have children with Chinese citizens and ensure that all such mothers and children are granted resident status and access to education and other public services in accordance with Chinese law and international standards;

(4) the United States Government should continue to promote the effective and transparent delivery and distribution of any humanitarian aid provided in North Korea to ensure that such aid reaches its intended recipients to the point of consumption or utilization by cooperating closely with the Government of the Republic of Korea and international and nongovernmental organizations;

(5) the Department of State should continue to take steps to increase public awareness about the risks and dangers of travel by United States citizens to North Korea, including by continuing its policy of blocking United States passports from being used to travel to North Korea without a special validation from the Department of State;

(6) the United Nations, which has a significant role to play in promoting and improving human rights in North Korea, should press for

access for the United Nations Special Rapporteur and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in North Korea;

(7) the Special Envoy for North Korean Human Rights Issues should be appointed without delay—

(A) to properly promote and coordinate North Korean human rights and humanitarian issues; and

(B) to participate in policy planning and implementation with respect to refugee issues;

(8) the United States should urge North Korea to repeal the Reactionary Thought and Culture Denunciation Law and other draconian laws, regulations, and decrees that manifestly violate the freedom of opinion and expression and the freedom of thought, conscience, and religion;

(9) the United States should urge North Korea to ensure that any restrictions on addressing the COVID-19 pandemic are necessary, proportionate, nondiscriminatory, time-bound, transparent, and allow international staff to operate inside the North Korea to provide international assistance based on independent needs assessments;

(10) the United States should expand the Rewards for Justice program to be open to North Korean officials who can provide evidence of crimes against humanity being committed by North Korean officials;

(11) the United States should continue to seek cooperation from all foreign governments—

(A) to allow the UNHCR access to process North Korean refugees overseas for resettlement; and

(B) to allow United States officials access to process refugees for possible resettlement in the United States; and

(12) the Secretary of State, through diplomacy by senior officials, including United States ambassadors to Asia-Pacific countries, and in close cooperation with South Korea, should make every effort to promote the protection of North Korean refugees, escapees, and defectors.

SEC. 4. REAUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) SUPPORT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS.—Section 102(b)(1) of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7812(b)(1)) is amended by striking “2022” and inserting “2027”.

(b) ACTIONS TO PROMOTE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.—Section 104 of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7814) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “2022” and inserting “2027”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “2022” and inserting “2027”.

(c) REPORT BY SPECIAL ENVOY ON NORTH KOREAN HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES.—Section 107(d) of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7817(d)) is amended by striking “2022” and inserting “2027”.

(d) REPORT ON UNITED STATES HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—Section 201(a) of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7831(a)) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “2022” and inserting “2027”.

(e) ASSISTANCE PROVIDED OUTSIDE OF NORTH KOREA.—Section 203(c)(1) of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7833(c)(1)) is amended by striking “2018 through 2022” and inserting “2023 through 2027”.

(f) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Section 305(a) of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7845(a)) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “2022” and inserting “2027”.

SEC. 5. ACTIONS TO PROMOTE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.

Title I of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7811 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 103(a), by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” and inserting “United States Agency for Global Media”; and

(2) in section 104(a)—

(A) by striking “Broadcasting Board of Governors” each place such term appears and inserting “United States Agency for Global Media”;;

(B) in paragraph (7)(B)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “5 years” and inserting “10 years”;;

(ii) by redesignating clauses (i) through (iii) as clauses (ii) through (iv), respectively;

(iii) by inserting before clause (ii) the following:

“(i) an update of the plan required under subparagraph (A);”; and

(iv) in clause (iii), as redesignated, by striking “pursuant to section 403” and inserting “to carry out this section”.

SEC. 6. SPECIAL ENVOY FOR NORTH KOREAN HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES.

Section 107 of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7817) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) REPORT ON APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL ENVOY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection and annually thereafter through 2027 if the position of Special Envoy remains vacant, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that describes the efforts being taken to appoint the Special Envoy.”.

SEC. 7. SUPPORT FOR NORTH KOREAN REFUGEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security should collaborate with faith-based and Korean-American organizations to resettle North Korean participants in the United States Refugee Admissions Program in areas with existing Korean-American communities to mitigate trauma and mental health considerations of refugees, as appropriate.

(b) RESETTLEMENT OFFICE FOR NORTH KOREAN REFUGEES.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that a program officer in the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration of the Department of State—

(1) is stationed in a country in Southeast Asia or East Asia; and

(2) is principally responsible for facilitating the processing and onward relocation of North Koreans eligible for the United States Refugee Admissions Program or resettlement in South Korea.

(c) RESETTLEMENT LOCATION ASSISTANCE EDUCATION.—The Secretary of State shall publicly disseminate guidelines and information relating to resettlement options in the United States or South Korea for eligible North Korean refugees, with a particular focus on messaging to North Koreans.

(d) MECHANISMS.—The guidelines and information described in subsection (c)—

(1) shall be published on a publicly available website of the Department of State;

(2) shall be broadcast into North Korea through radio broadcasting operations funded or supported by the United States Government; and

(3) shall be distributed through brochures or electronic storage devices.

SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF SANCTIONS FOR FORCED REPATRIATION OF NORTH KOREAN REFUGEES.

(a) DISCRETIONARY DESIGNATIONS.—Section 104(b)(1) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9214) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (M), by striking “or” after the semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (N), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(O) knowingly, directly or indirectly, forced the repatriation of North Korean refugees to North Korea.”.

(b) EXEMPTIONS.—Section 208(a)(1) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement

Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9228(a)(1)) is amended by inserting “, the Republic of Korea, and Japan” before the period at the end.

SEC. 9. REPORT ON HUMANITARIAN EXEMPTIONS TO SANCTIONS IMPOSED WITH RESPECT TO NORTH KOREA.

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the continued pursuit by the North Korean regime of weapons of mass destruction (including nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons), in addition to its ballistic missile program, along with the regime's gross violations of human rights, have led the international community to impose sanctions with respect to North Korea, including sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council;

(2) authorities should grant exemptions for humanitarian assistance to the people of North Korea consistent with past United Nations Security Council resolutions; and

(3) humanitarian assistance intended to provide humanitarian relief to the people of North Korea must not be exploited or misdirected by the North Korean regime to benefit the military or elites of North Korea.

(b) **REPORTS REQUIRED.**—

(1) **DEFINED TERM.**—In this subsection, the term “covered period” means—

(A) in the case of the first report required to be submitted under paragraph (2), the period beginning on January 1, 2018, and ending on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) in the case of each subsequent report required to be submitted under paragraph (2), the 1-year period preceding the date by which the report is required to be submitted.

(2) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for the following 2 years, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to Congress that—

(A) describes—

(i) how the North Korean regime has previously exploited humanitarian assistance from the international community to benefit elites and the military in North Korea;

(ii) the most effective methods to provide humanitarian relief, including mechanisms to facilitate humanitarian assistance, to the people of North Korea, who are in dire need of such assistance;

(iii) any requests to the Committee of the United Nations Security Council established by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718 (2006) (referred to in this section as the “1718 Sanctions Committee”) for humanitarian exemptions from sanctions known to have been denied during the covered period or known to have been in process for more than 30 days as of the date of the report; and

(iv) any known explanations for the denials and delays referred to in clause (iii); and

(B) details any action by a foreign government during the covered period that has delayed or impeded humanitarian assistance that was approved by the 1718 Sanctions Committee.

Mr. CARDIN. I further ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be withdrawn; that the Rubio substitute amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; and the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was withdrawn.

The amendment (No. 6511), in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under “Text of Amendments.”)

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. CARDIN. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the bill?

Hearing none, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 4216), as amended, was passed.

Mr. CARDIN. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY,
DECEMBER 12, 2022, AT 3 P.M.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:41 p.m., adjourned until Monday, December 12, 2022, at 3 p.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 08, 2022:

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SHAILEN P. BHATT, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION.

THE JUDICIARY

JEFFERY PAUL HOPKINS, OF OHIO, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO.

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 2121(E):

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. RICHARD E. BATSON
CAPT. MICHAEL E. CAMPBELL
CAPT. RUSSELL E. DASH
CAPT. AMY B. GRABLE
CAPT. MATTHEW W. LAKE
CAPT. RALPH R. LITTLE
CAPT. JEFFREY K. RANDALL
CAPT. WILBORNE E. WATSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 2121(D):

To be rear admiral

MARY M. DEAN
CHARLES E. FOSSE
CHAD L. JACOBY
CAROLA J. LIST
MICHAEL W. RAYMOND

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 2121(E):

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. WILLIAM G. DWYER

COAST GUARD NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH WILLIAM C. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH YVONNE C. YANG, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 29, 2022.

COAST GUARD NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CRAIG H. ALLEN, JR. AND ENDING WITH NICHOLAS S. WORST, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 29, 2022.

COAST GUARD NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BRIAN J. MAGGI AND ENDING WITH LISA M. THOMPSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON OCTOBER 11, 2022.

COAST GUARD NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TROY E. FRYAR AND ENDING WITH JOHN D. HUGHES, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON NOVEMBER 15, 2022.

COAST GUARD NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH AMBER S. WARD AND ENDING WITH CHRISTOPHER ANDERSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON NOVEMBER 17, 2022.

FOREIGN SERVICE

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATION OF RYAN GIRALT BEDFORD.

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH GARY P. ANTHONY AND ENDING WITH STEPHANIE A. BUNCE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON NOVEMBER 15, 2022.